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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIVAL



(AP wirephoto)

## Oil fire rages in Iranian province

TEHRAN, July 8 (AP) — Two pipelines carrying oil and natural gas have exploded in Iran's oil-rich Khuzestan province, setting fire to "a vast area" around the explosion, the official Pars news agency reported Sunday.

The agency said the fire began Saturday when a pipeline carrying oil across desert territory to the world's largest oil refinery at Abadan exploded for unknown reasons. The fire started by the explosion then caused a nearby gas pipeline to explode as well, the agency said.

The site of the explosion was about 80 kilometers northeast of Abadan.

Officials of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) said Sunday morning that the fires were under control. They could not confirm a Pars report that the fire had melted a nearby metal bridge.

They also denied an account that seven more oil and gas pipelines had exploded, saying only that several other pipelines had been shut off because of the fire.

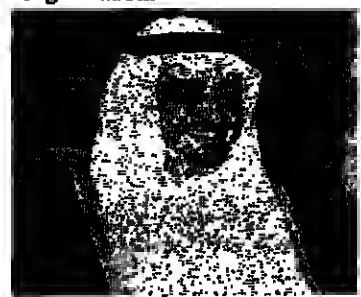
NIOC officials said the pipelines affected are a major source of oil for the Abadan refinery, whose output is 420,000 barrels a day, of refined products. But they said the refinery had continued in operation, noting that backup supplies of crude oil are kept there in storage tanks for refining.

## Withdrawal basis for peace

By a Staff Reporter

RIYADH, July 8 — U.S. special envoy Robert Strauss left here for Washington Sunday after Crown Prince Fahd told him that "any Middle East peace settlement must be based on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories."

The Saudi Press Agency quoted Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal as saying that the crown prince told Strauss that the "Palestinians must have the right to self-determination expressed through the Palestine Liberation Organization."



Crown Prince Fahd

Strauss, during the last stop of a five-day visit to the Middle East, met Saturday night with Prince Fahd and Prince Saud. After covering what Strauss described as a "very, very broad" range of issues, the three men met privately for more than an hour while their aides and interpreters waited outside the conference room.

Strauss apparently rejected once more any recognition by the U.S. government of the PLO. He admitted in an airport departure statement that there were "areas

of disagreement" during the talks concerning the Middle East.

Strauss' Middle East visit, his first as President Jimmy Carter's special envoy in the continuing negotiations concerning the occupied territories, took him to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Earlier in the trip, Strauss told reporters that the chances of U.S. recognition of the PLO were "between slim and zero," but an aide here stressed that Strauss immediately followed that statement with the phrase "for the moment."

Asked whether he had made any progress in his talks with Prince Fahd toward narrowing the gap on the PLO question, Strauss refused comment.

He said only that "there was nothing in this meeting to indicate any change in the stance of the Crown Prince."

Strauss emphasized that the talks were designed to "get to know each other." He said he delivered a personal message to the Crown Prince from President Carter, and that Prince Fahd had given him a similar message for the American president.

Strauss said he would deliver the message to the President, who has been cloistered with top aides at his mountain retreat in Camp David, Maryland, since Tuesday, after his arrival in Washington Sunday night.

Asked if Saudi Arabia's recent decision to increase its oil production had come up during the talks, Strauss said any specific topics covered in the meeting would be

explained by Carter.

Strauss said Prince Fahd had invited him to return to the Kingdom "soon and often," and said U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia John West would be kept fully briefed on the progress of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

Strauss reported at Cairo airport, from where he flew off to the United States, that the talks in Saudi Arabia had been "very

good" and noted that oil and a Middle East settlement "are two separate issues."

Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani indicated earlier this week that the Kingdom may link the future level of oil production to the establishment of a homeland for the Palestinians in the Israeli occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip.



## King to open Jeddah silos

JEDDAH, July 8 — King Khalid will dedicate here Wednesday the huge flour and feed mill complex at Jeddah Port.

The King arrives from Riyadh Monday. Officials of the Grain Silos and Flour Mills Organization have said that with flour mills in the Central and Northern Provinces and another under construction in Khams Musabait, the Jeddah project will make the Kingdom self-sufficient in flour. It will also guarantee a reserve of six months' supply. (story page 2).

## Socialist International, Arafat air concern over M.E. situation

VIENNA, July 8 (AP) — Top representatives of the Socialist International (SI) Sunday expressed "extreme concern" over developments in the Middle East after they met with Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat and as Israel recalled its Vienna ambassador for "consultations."

A press release issued at a news conference in the chancellery said "the three leaders expressed their extreme concern over the settlement activities in the occupied territories which constitute a grave and serious impediment to peace. They also expressed their concern over the outbreak of new military activities in the Middle-East and over the tragic situation in the Lebanon and urged a speedy solution for the Lebanese crisis."

The meeting, called by Austrian President Bruno Kreisky, immediately led to a protest by Israel's Labor party chief Shimon Peres and on Sunday the Israeli cabinet decided to recall its ambassador from Vienna for "consultations."

Arafat SI president and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, Kreisky and one of the SI vice presidents met newsmen in the chancellery as the talks ended. Brandt was to submit a full report about the talks to the Socialist International and "recommend the continuation of contacts with the PLO."

The step followed strong protests of Arafat's presence in Vienna by the Israeli Labor Party Chief, Shimon Peres, and led to the recall of the Israeli ambassador from Austria "for consultations," a gesture showing deep displeasure.

Kreisky said Peres had been misinformed because the Socialist International last fall instructed Brandt to seek contacts with the PLO.

Kreisky described Arafat's position in the Palestine camp as "quite uncontested and very strong."

Regarding military action,

Kreisky said history showed that a number of movements had started with tactics that others found unacceptable. One must try to eliminate such tendencies for peaceful solutions. Kreisky added that parts of the Zionist movement at one time used similar methods.

After Saturday morning's talks Dr. Kreisky told journalists the meeting had "strengthened my belief that with patience and common sense it would be possible to reach a peaceful solution in this part of the world."

He was convinced that there were solutions to the Middle East question provided that the rights of the Palestinians were recognized.

Dr. Kreisky, who is of Jewish descent, said he had been in contact with Arafat for years. Following an "intensive correspon-

dence" over the past few weeks the need had arisen for talks, the chancellor told journalists.

Kreisky personally went to the airport Friday night to greet Arafat. Saturday's papers carried pictures of him embracing the Palestinian leader.

Arafat said he had important talks, but declined any further comment.

On his arrival the PLO leader ruled out any direct dialogue with Israel "as long as modern planes, such as the F-15, bomb the Palestinian and Lebanese people."

"Our position toward Israel has not changed," he told journalists. Asked to comment on the protest by Peres to the Socialist International, Kreisky said the organization had taken on the task last year of making contact with the PLO to see if a Middle East dialogue were possible.

## Hamlet occupied

### Israel raid causes damage

BEIRUT, July 8 (R) — Israeli gunners Sunday shelled two villages in southern Lebanon, causing heavy damage, according to the state-run Beirut radio.

No casualties were reported from the intermittent shelling on al-Tireh and North, some 15 km (10 miles) north of the provincial town of Bnail held by the rightists.

Barashit was the scene of an Israeli-rightist three-pronged military operation Saturday during which three houses were destroyed.

Israeli planes flew over the port city of Tyre Sunday causing panic among the population, the radio said.

Meanwhile, Israeli-backed Lebanese militiamen have taken over a southern border hamlet, in what Beirut newspapers described Sunday as an attempt to expand the breakaway "free Lebanon" state abutting Israel.

Forces of the Lebanese Army

renegade Maj. Saad Haddad seized Kfar Chouba Saturday and appeared bent on annexing it, the newspaper "as Safir" said.

Haddad declared his free Lebanon state last April in defiance of the Beirut government of President Elias Sarkis, the 22,000-strong Syrian peacekeeping army and the Palestinian forces.

The Syrians, he claimed are a force of occupation and the Sarkis regime is too weak to withstand them.

A Norwegian contingent serving with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) is stationed outside Kfar Chouba, 30 miles east of the port city of Tyre.

Haddad has served notice his forces will not budge from Kfar Chouba, and informants said the major will declare the "annexation shortly," said the independent newspaper "an Nahar."

Three half-tracks, four jeep-mounted guns and one 122mm gun were deployed near the Norwegian emplacement, said "an Nahar."

Kfar Chouba commands strategic mountain routes three miles west of Israel's border. Haddad's Israeli-supplied forces have vowed to dislodge Palestinians in southern regions, broaden their area of operations and eventually "liberate Lebanon from Syrian and Palestinian influence."

"Two Israeli officers supervised the Kfar Chouba takeover and have notified the Norwegian U.N. troops to stay away from the village which is now a militia protectorate," said "an Nahar."

Reports reaching here from southern regions said Israeli forces and the Haddad militia raided U.N.-controlled area Saturday, blowing up three houses and taking one Lebanese villager prisoner.

Beirut newspapers confirmed this and said that the raiders faced no resistance from Irish and Nigerian U.N. troops in the vicinity.

The Israelis and the Lebanese militias entered the villages of Braachit, Dir-Siryen and Knatara Saturday, and a nationalist chundestine radio station here said the Israelis were briefly engaged by gun-wielding villagers.

The three villages are 40 miles southeast of Beirut.

## Arabs committed to regain E. Jerusalem says Morocco

BEIRUT, July 8 (AP) — The Arabs are committed to regain the ancient sector of Jerusalem peacefully or by war if need be, the Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs was quoted Sunday as declaring.

Muhammad Boucetta told the Beirut weekly magazine "Monday Morning" that if all else fails, the "Arabs will resort to force to drive the Israelis out of East Jerusalem."

"We will use all means available," he told the magazine in an interview conducted in Rabat, Morocco. "I do not exclude any method. When one has a right, he has to defend it. I hope we will be able to defend our right (to East Jerusalem) without resorting to force. But if force proves necessary, it will be used."

Moroccan King Hassan II is head of the al-Qods (Jerusalem) Committee, formed by Islamic

countries to seek ways of regaining the Holy City to Arab sovereignty.

"The eagerness with which the Israelis tried to erase the Islamic and Christian aspects of the city did not allow us to stand idly by and watch," Boucetta told "Monday Morning." "That is why the al-Qods Committee was formed — to draw attention to the situation and also to seek ways and means to prevent the destruction of the spiritual aspects of Jerusalem."

The al-Qods Committee met in Fez, Morocco, last week and "a concrete work schedule was set," he said.

"It was decided to take the matter to the (U.N.) Security Council, in search of measures and resolutions to prevent the kind of destruction we have referred to," said Boucetta. "We contacted the European Economic Community,



Moroccan Foreign Minister Boucetta

the Nonaligned movement and the Organization of African Unity. We also got in touch with the Pope to draw his attention to the seriousness of the situation."

King Hassan is planning an Arab tour to reactivate collective action for saving Jerusalem, he said.

## For oil payments

### Iran accepts non-U.S. currencies

TEHRAN, July 8 (R) — Iran Sunday announced it would accept payment for its oil in hard currencies other than the dollar.

Until now export settlements have been payable exclusively in the U.S. currency.

The official Pars News Agency quoted Economy Minister Ali Ardalan as saying the National

Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) would now accept currencies such as the West German Deutschmark, the Japanese yen, the French franc or other currencies regarded as valid by NIOC.

Ardalan gave no reason for the move.

Although Iran is the world's second largest oil exporter after

Saudi Arabia, its switch away from the dollar as the exclusive currency in which oil payments are made would make little difference to the oil market or the currency itself, as authoritative banking source told Reuters.

The source said this assumes the dollar is maintained as the unit in which prices are expressed.

## Al Zamil in interview

### SABIC to approve oil entitlements this year

By Jim Landers

RIYADH, July 8 — Two large petrochemical projects involving crude oil entitlements for foreign companies are expected to be approved before the end of the year, according to SABIC Vice Chairman Abdul Aziz Al-Zamil.

A 7 billion riyal ethylene plant to be built by SABIC and the Shell Oil Company USA has reached the stage where "the oil entitlement is the last major agreement" needed before the project can be submitted to SABIC's board of directors for final approval, Al Zamil said.

The second project nearing the end of negotiations is a 600,000 tons per annum methanol plant that would be built by SABIC and a consortium of Mitsubishi, C. Itoh and others from Japan and the W.R. Grace Co. of the United States.

A total of seven joint venture petrochemical plants are under consideration. Each plant would include a crude oil entitlement as

an incentive for the foreign partners.

Officials with the foreign companies involved in the projects have said the entitlements under consideration range between 150,000 and 250,000 barrels per day. A formula for the entitlements has apparently been worked out where the foreign firms would be entitled to purchase 1,000 barrels per day for every \$1 million invested in the equity of a petrochemical project.

In an interview with "Arab News" here Sunday, Al Zamil would say only that "each entitlement will have a relationship to the (foreign partner's) investment." He said the matter was now up for consideration by the Kingdom's Supreme Petroleum Council.

"Quite a lot of progress has been made in the last five months with respect to the crude oil entitlements," he said. "The key decisions to be made are almost completed. The figures are on paper now."

The foreign partners in SABIC's petrochemical projects will be required to provide fifteen per cent of the total equity of the plants. SABIC would provide a matching fifteen per cent, the Saudi Public Investment Fund would provide a loan covering sixty per cent of the cost, while private banks would supply the remaining ten per cent.

The oil entitlements, according to officials involved with the foreign companies, are to take effect as soon as the final agreements are signed, and the equity is put up by each partner.

Shell oil was one of the company's hit hardest this year in the Iranian government's decision to reduce its oil production by one-third, and the Japanese government has come to the assistance of its private oil companies in attempting to secure new oil supplies in the wake of Iran's revolution.

Al Zamil said the two petrochemical projects nearly ready

for approval would be followed early in 1980 by a third — a 240,000 tons per annum low density polyethylene plant that would be built by SABIC and the Exxon Corporation. He said the Exxon plant would be approved "within two months" of the Shell facility.

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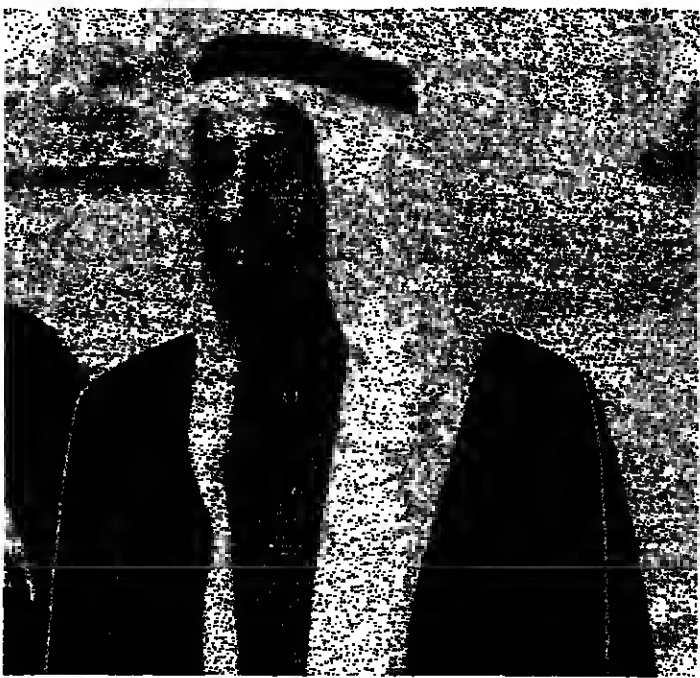


## Khaled opening flour facility

JEDDAH, July 8 — When King Khaled opens the huge Jeddah flour and feed mill complex at Jeddah Port on Wednesday, the day will draw closer that the Kingdom is self-sufficient in flour production.

Officials of the Grain Silos and Flour Mills Organization have said that with flour mills working in the Central and Northern Provinces and another under construction in Khamis Mushait, the Jeddah Project, as those working on the complex know it, will remove the need for Saudi Arabia to import flour. It will also guarantee a strategic reserve of six months' supply.

The complex contains grain storage silos with a total capacity of 120,000 tons and four mills for milling flour, each with a capacity of 270 tons a day. That equals



King Khaled

20,000 bags of 45 kilograms and 200 tons of residue a day.

There is also an animal fodder mill with a capacity of 100 tons in every eight-hour shift that can handle various formulations of feed. Its production will be doubled later.

There is a plant for cleaning and packing wheat which handles 360

bags of 50 kilograms each an hour. Laboratories open around the clock will supervise production. A maintenance section and administrative building are included.

The whole complex, inside the port, covers 3,800 square meters. The whole project cost SR339.2 million, according to "Al-Medina."

### Drivers coming to heel

## Crackdown working, traffic aide says

JEDDAH, July 8 — The recent traffic campaign here has been so successful that a large number of both Saudi and foreign drivers are now observing the rules of the road, according to Jeddah Traffic Chief Maj. Asad Abdul Karim Al-Furahi.

He told "Al-Nadwa" Sunday that the campaign began just a month ago and fines have now **Prince Fawaz housing scheme contract let**

JEDDAH, July 8 — Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Said Farisi Sunday signed a contract with the Spanish construction company Gibsa for building 1,500 villas at Kilo 11 on Mecca Road, the Prince Fawaz housing project.

Two hundred villas will be built as the first phase of the scheme, in three months. The remaining buildings will go up within 30 months on 2.5 million square meters.

reached over SR3 million, a record collection from traffic violators.

In addition to fines, offenders also had to undergo temporary detention. "The Traffic Department is here to guide and advise first and then to punish those who break traffic safety rules," he said.

"Al-Medina" reported in April that an earlier similar campaign had reduced accidents in Jeddah by 80 per cent. Traffic Department cars and check points would examine the documents of drivers stopped at random, and on one day alone 40 motorists driving without papers were arrested and more than 60 motorbikes and cars impounded.

Last month Maj. Abdul Karim told "Al-Jazirah" that the fines during the first half of this year had been running at an average of some SR3 million a month in Jeddah, as compared with a total taken in fines during 1978 of SR12 million and during the whole of 1977 of SR6 million. The

increases "clearly show motorists' growing disrespect for traffic regulations."

Early in June a traffic campaign in Jeddah resulted in the arrest of 150 people, caught in the town center, Bab Mecca and the Medina Road area.

## SR500 million set aside for sweet water networks

JEDDAH, July 8 — The Ministry of Agriculture and Water has appropriated SR500 million for wells, purification plants and water distribution networks across the Kingdom.

Abdullah Kalqah, the deputy minister for water at the ministry, said preliminary studies had been carried out on the project, which will include supply to areas where water is not now available. Speaking to "Al-Medina", he also said that the Hail water project is expected to be finished in 20 months. That involves two million gallons a day being pumped from nine wells 45 kilometers to the east of Hail. Including a 20,000 cubic meter storage tank and a pumping unit, the whole scheme will cost SR80 million.

The SR110 million Abha supply project will be opened at the beginning of the Pilgrimage. Kalqah said that a purification plant, two storage tanks and a generating plant are ready. The SR240 million Wabshan project, to supply seven regions from eight wells, will be finished by the middle of next year.

## Tenders to be invited this year for Jubail II desalination plant

By a Staff Reporter

JEDDAH, July 8 — The Saline Water Conversion Corporation, which already has SR 8 billion in desalination work under way, will invite tenders for a number of projects this year including the massive second phase of the Jubail desalination program.

Water from plants at the Jubail industrial site will be piped over 500 kilometers across the Dajana to supply Riyadh with 175 million gallons a day. Tenders for the plants and the pipeline will be announced this financial year, according to SWCC Deputy Governor Essam Jamjoom.

Jamjoom also said that Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh was to open the second phase of the SR75 million Wejh desalination plant Sunday. It will produce 120,000 gallons a day of fresh water.

Other desalination projects to go out for tender this year are: — the second phase of the Al-Khafji project, with capacity of 5 mgd.

— pipelines and centers for mixing well and desalinated water in the east. These will increase Eastern Province supplies by 50 mgd.

— a small plant to supply the Red Sea town of Rabegh.

Work is also expected to begin on the second phase of the Al-Khobar plant. A contract for the 50 mgd facility was signed earlier this year.

In addition, the SWCC has commissioned studies for five projects on the Gulf and Sea coasts and these are likely to go into service from 1982, Jamjoom said.

Of these the largest is Al-Khobar III, with capacity of 40 mgd. Smaller scheme will supply the Red Sea towns of Haql with 1.5 mgd (Haql III); Duda with 1 mgd (Duba III); Lith with 150,000 mgd and Umm Lej with 1 mgd.

Of the projects now under way, representing a total investment of SR8 billion, Jeddah takes the largest share. Jeddah 111, providing 20 mgd at a cost of SR1.7 billion, is under experimental operation while the SR2.51 billion, Jeddah IV, with 50 mgd, is expected to go into service at the end of next year.

Other schemes completed or nearing completion are: — a 132,000 gd, SR40.96 million plant in the Farasan Islands — the SR43 million, 120,000 gd Haql 11 — rush plants at Khafji — an SR1.233 billion plant at Yanbu to supply the port and the town of Medina via an SR402.9 million pipeline

— and the first phase of the Jubail project, which will provide 30 mgd at a cost of SR2 billion.

While all these projects use the Multi-stage Flash condensation process, the SWCC has also commissioned an experimental 3.5 mgd plant in Jeddah using Reverse Osmosis membrane technology.

Land given for hospital

RIYADH, July 8 (SPA) — Deputy Interior Minister Prince Ahmed has given a 46,255 square meters of land for a hospital for the chronically ill which the King Faisal Philanthropic Foundation is to build in Riyadh.

Pakistani warship arrives

JEDDAH, July 8 — The PNS Alamgir, Pakistan Navy ship arrived in Dammam Sunday on a goodwill visit. She will stay for four days before leaving for Doha.

King Faisal U to hold show

DAMMAM, July 8 (SPA) — The fourth annual exhibition of students' plastic arts will be held at King Faisal University in Dammam next Wednesday. It will include painting, calligraphy and photography.

Summer centers for West

JEDDAH, July 8 (SPA) — The Directorate General of Education of the Western Province is to set up six centers in Mecca, Jeddah and Taif during this summer, at a cost of SR500,000.

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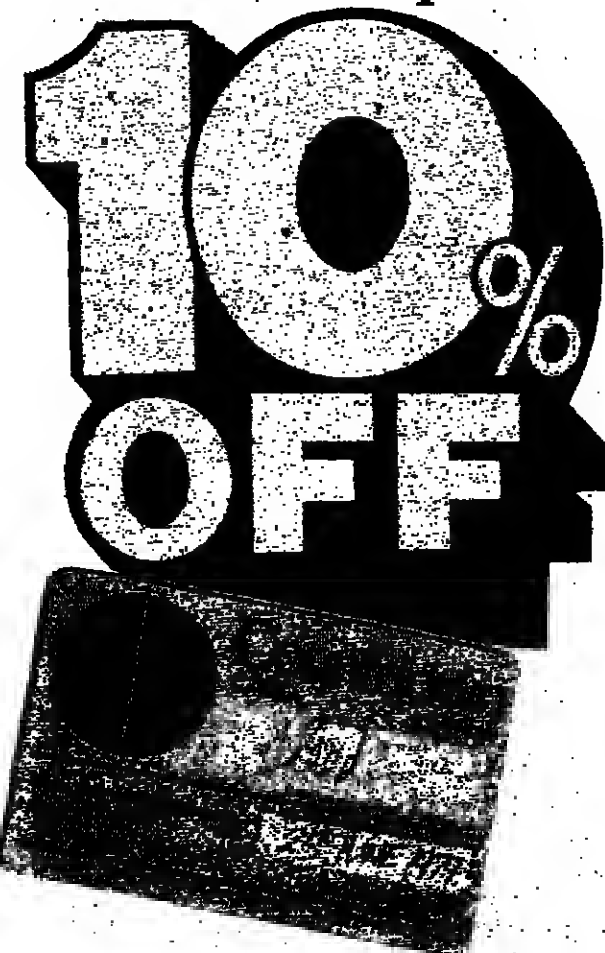
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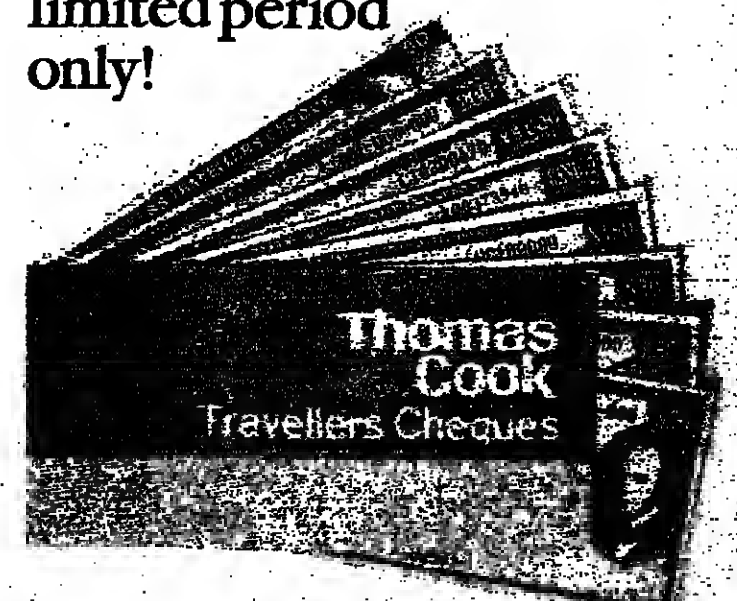
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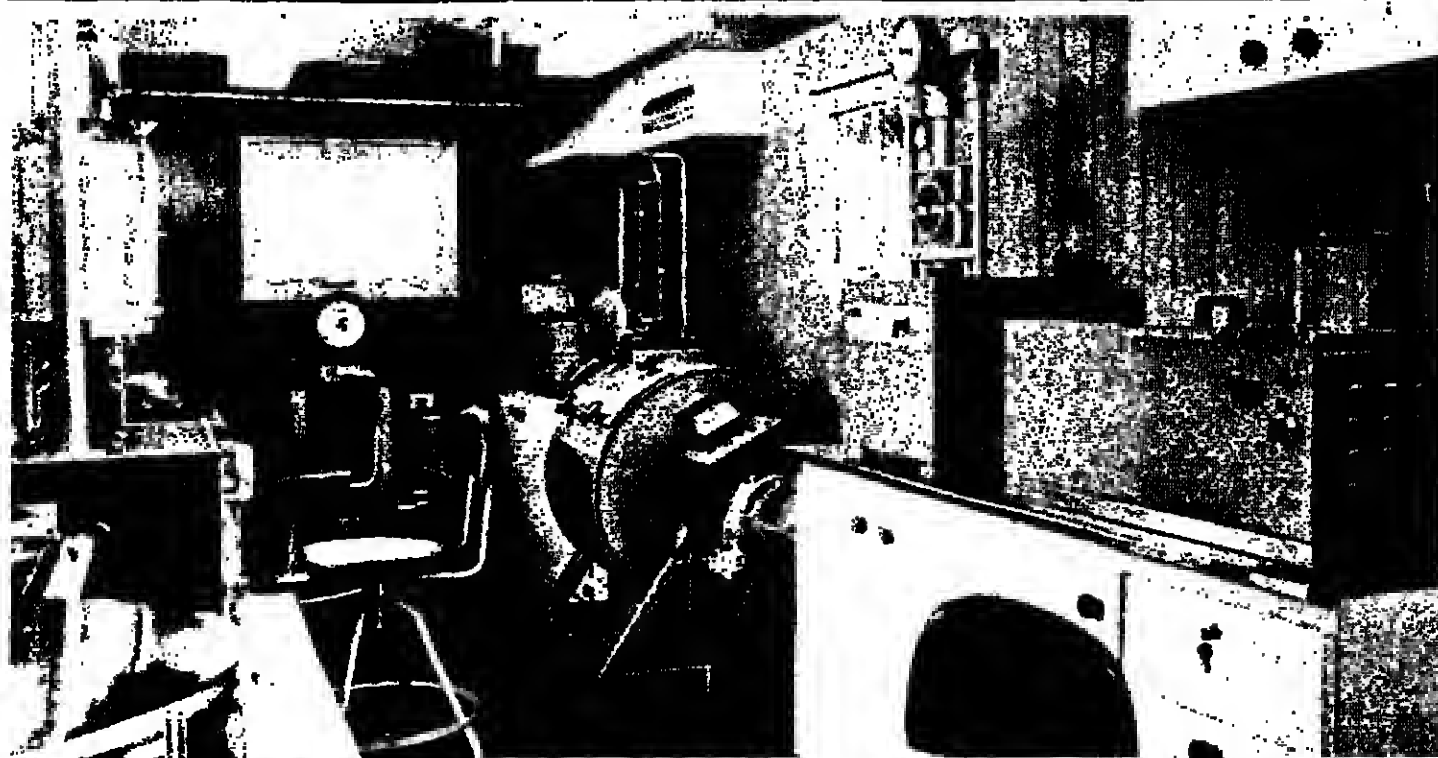


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**Purge sought****Iran air force faces grounding by strikes**

TEHRAN, July 8 (R) — Government and armed forces chiefs are trying to avert a threatened grounding of the air force by the radical military group that launched Iran's revolution in February.

On Saturday, Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan sent a message to the air force technicians, or "Homafar's," urging them to show "revolutionary maturity and discipline" after they called for sit-in protests at air force bases.

They want recognition of their representative organization and a purge of the air force.

General Ali Saif Amir Rahimi, head of the military police, said, "we will definitely meet their demands."

In a letter to Ayatollah Khomeini, the technicians called for the trial of all members of the Shah's military counter-intelligence corps.

They also demanded a purge of military commanders under the Shah who were subservient to the United States or used "terror and dictatorial measures to crush the creativity and talent" of the troops.

The Homafar's have traditionally been the most politicized sector of the armed forces. It was an attack on their base that triggered the February uprising.

The action of the technicians, whose cooperation is essential to keep the air force flying, seemed to be a direct response to recent efforts by General Rahimi and other military chiefs to exclude politics from the barracks and restore strict discipline.

General Rahimi said recently the counter-intelligence corps was

still functioning because without it the armed forces would get out of control.

General Rahimi and armed services chiefs met Homafar's representatives Saturday. He said that technicians in the Tehran area did not strike.

A week ago General Rahimi ordered the bearded and long-haired soldiers of the revolution to get an immediate shave and crew cut.

Earlier this week, 60 soldiers were arrested in Tehran for striking over the appointment of their new commander.

The prime minister often complained publicly that the military chiefs named by the Islamic republic were being criticized as pro-American or ex-royalists. Speaking of the air force, he once said that every time a base commander wanted to send up a plane he had to get approval of the men in a public debate.

In their letter to Khomeini, the Homafar's called on the country's leaders to continue their "struggle against imperialism, international communism and counter-revolutionary forces."

The Shah built the Iranian Air Force into the most powerful of the Gulf by massive purchases of sophisticated U.S. fighters.

But largely due to the he Homafar's, it sided against him in the revolution. Like the traditional student opposition to the Shah, the technicians are young and highly-educated. Many of them spent a long time training abroad.



**SHATTERED**: A bomb last Wednesday destroyed a car belonging to Serge Klarsfeld, president of a Jewish association which sues former Nazis. None claimed responsibility for the attack. There were no injuries.

**U.K. insurance judge to decide whether Lebanon had civil war**

By Nigel Harvey

London Bureau

Was there a civil war in Lebanon?

That is the question under debate in a London Commercial High Court which is assessing an insurance claim by the Middle East grocery store chain, Spinney's.

The decision, expected to provide an important precedent.

In January of 1976 a large mob marauded the five-storey Spinney's Centre in West Beirut and caused extensive damage. "What they couldn't carry they ruined," one manager said. The company's

Pigeon Rock and Rue Verdun branches were also ransacked. Spinney's submitted a £1.4 million claim, which has now reached £2 million with interest, to the Royal Insurance Company of London. For twenty years, Spinney's had paid a premium for coverage against "riot and civil commotion."

But the insurance policy specifically excluded civil commotion "directed towards the overthrow by force of the government." Coverage against war, invasion and civil war were also excluded.

Royal Insurance refused to honor Spinney's claim and the latter has filed suit.

The trial is being held in the basement conference room of a London hotel owing to lack of space in the courts. The judge passes through the kitchens for his dignified entry into the temporary court.

For the last two weeks, a stream of Lebanese witnesses, including former diplomats and city officials, has been giving evidence to the effect that there was no civil war. Life was not quite normal, they have argued, but there was no attempt to overthrow the government.

The high court commercial judge, Justice Michael Mustill, who is to decide the case, has also heard more specific evidence from Spinney's personnel describing the circumstances of the looting. The reason for the mob's attack remains "murky," one barrister said. The court is investigating the long delay before a claim was filed.

The problem is to determine when civilian fighting constitutes civil war. The insurance company, armed evidence largely supplied by English journalists in Beirut, is arguing that the degree of destruction and disarray in Beirut shows the absence of government.

Royal Insurance said it had no similar claims pending and would probably not be affected by any precedent. But an English High Court decision validating insurance claims despite clauses excluding damage caused by a civil war would have a widespread effect.

A ruling in Spinney's favor could encourage local insurance companies and agents to accept

**Raymond Barre meets leaders in Iraq capital**

BAGHDAD, July 8 (R) — Visiting French Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Saddam Hussein, vice-chairman of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, Sunday held a second round of talks here.

**In Sanaa Qaddafi, Ali Saleh open talks**

SANAA, July 8 (Agencies) — Official talks between North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi started here Sunday. Qaddafi, who is on a two-week tour of Arab states, arrived in Sanaa from Jeddah Saturday.

On Saturday, Saudi Arabia and Libya reiterated their rejection of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

A statement was issued at the end of Qaddafi's three-day state visit to the kingdom, after he and King Khaled reviewed the situation in the Arab world after the "unnatural alliance" between Egypt and Israel.

**Rejection**

"Both sides reaffirmed their complete rejection of these agreements and their consequences, because they ignored the rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the aspirations of the Arab and Islamic nations and the Arab League Charter."

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to "continue the struggle to achieve Arab and Islamic aims" to forge a unified Arab stand to face the challenges and dangers posed by Zionism."

**PLO Support**

Saudi Arabia and Libya also expressed support for the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organization "in the struggle for achieving their rights to self determination, the establishment of an independent state, the restoration of occupied lands and the restoring of Jerusalem to its natural state."

Qaddafi is a leader of the those who oppose President Sadat's treaty with Israel. He has been instrumental, with President Assad and President Hassan al-Bakr, in implementing sanctions against Sadat.

Saudi Arabia has rejected the

treaty as an inadequate framework for peace.

**Robert Strauss**

The Saudis and Libyans also reviewed the anti-Sadat resolutions adopted at the Arab Summit in Baghdad last November, the resolutions passed by Arab economy and foreign ministers in March, "and stressed the necessity of strictly implementing these resolutions."

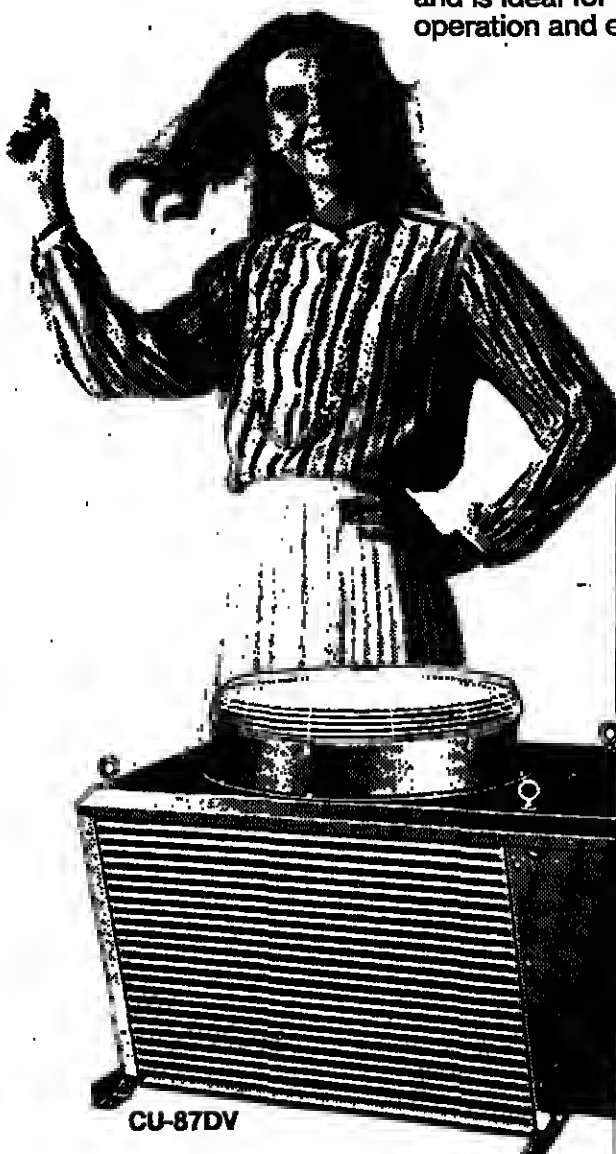
The Baghdad resolutions imposed economic and political sanctions against Sadat.

The statement was issued just as U.S. presidential envoy Robert Strauss arrived in Riyadh to brief Saudi officials on Egyptian-Israeli talks.

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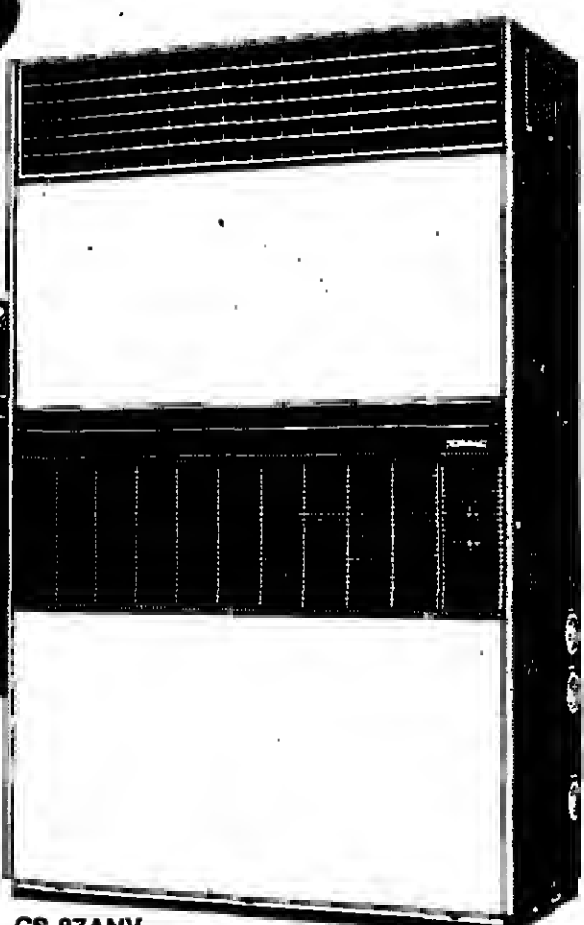
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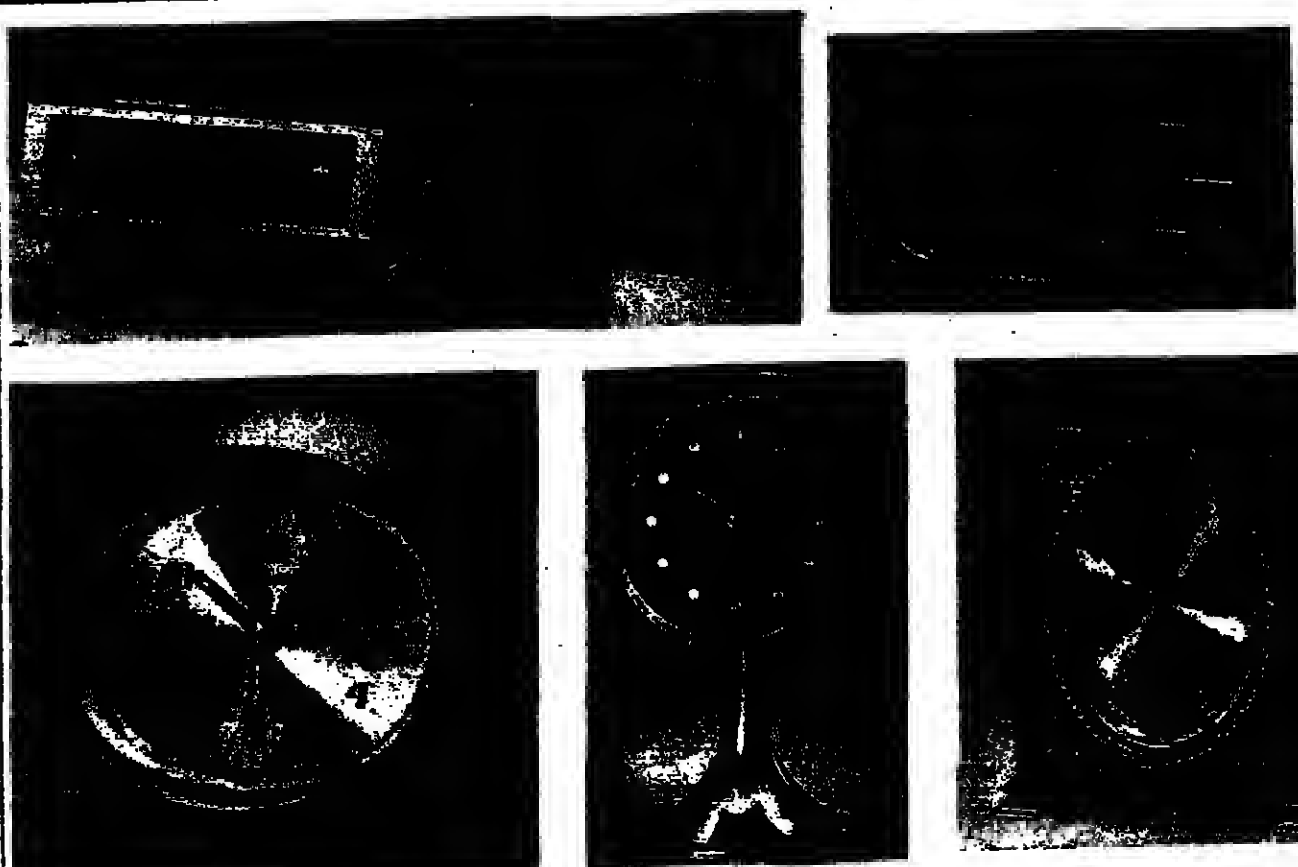
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## Muzorewa sets off for U.S. to campaign for recognition

SALISBURY, July 8 (AP) — Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa set off for Washington and London Sunday to make a personal appeal for recognition. The future of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, torn by war and weakened by sanctions depends heavily on his success or failure.

It is Bishop Muzorewa's first major foray into the diplomatic arena since he became prime minister on June 1.

The Bishop's major task will be to plead a case for diplomatic recognition of his fledgling government and the unstrapping of the straitjacket of sanctions the country has endured since the previous white-minority government of Ian Smith broke

away from Britain in 1965.

Muzorewa's tentative plan is to spend Monday through Wednesday in the United States, where he is scheduled to meet Secretary of State Vance and hopes to see President Carter.

The Carter administration is opposed to recognition or any immediate end to the sanctions, pressing instead for the inclusion of guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe in the government.

The guerrillas, determined to bring down the Muzorewa government, continue to wage a war they began against Smith's regime. Nkomo and Mugabe denounce the current government as a front for continued white

domination.

On June 28, Carter emerged victorious from a long struggle with conservatives in Congress, when a House vote left him free to decide when and how to end observance of 14-year-old sanctions. Earlier the Senate had voted to lift the sanctions immediately, an action Carter opposes.

The House rejected an amendment that would have stripped the president of authority to retain the sanctions after Dec. 1. It then passed a bill under which sanctions would be lifted by Oct. 15, unless Carter decides it is not in the national interest — a step he is almost certain to take.

Muzorewa was a long-time opponent of white-minority rule, which ended when Smith, facing an escalating war with Communist-backed guerrillas and pressured by South Africa, his economic lifeline, signed the country over to the black majority in a constitutional accord 15 months ago.

Muzorewa will have to try to convince the United States and Britain that last April's elections, boycotted by the guerrilla groups, produced a government that is representative of most of the country's 7 million inhabitants.

"I shall proudly demonstrate by fact and reason that we have earned and deserved the lifting of sanctions and recognition," Muzorewa said Friday to the National Assembly, elected by 65 per cent of the estimated electorate.

But Muzorewa's claim to represent the majority has weakened since the new "government of national unity," comprising his own dominant United African National Council and three other parties, came to power.

Muzorewa's chief rival, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, has refused to fill the 12 National Assembly seats his Zimbabwe African National Union won in the election, charging the polls were rigged for Muzorewa's UANC. Then Muzorewa's party vice president, former guerrilla leader James Chinkanda, split to form his party, protesting that the bishop ruled arbitrarily.

In London, Muzorewa will see Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.



Prime Minister Muzorewa



President Carter

### Guards quell inmates' riot at U.S. prison

WALLA WALLA, Washington, July 8 (AP) — Washington State Penitentiary guards moved inmates out of a cellblock and into the prison yard early Sunday after some prisoners used their toilets and sinks to batter through a wall and get into a utility tunnel.

The prisoners had not been out of their cells since June 15, when a guard was stabbed to death. The tunnel, which housed electrical wires and plumbing, would have allowed the inmates access to the roof of the building. None reached the roof.

About 20 guards moved into the cellblock shortly before midnight Saturday after firing one warning shot. No one was injured.

The cellblock housed 343 prisoners in 102 cells. It was not known exactly how many took part in the riot.

## Managua youth held in newsman's killing

"I'm going to tell the truth"

MANAGUA, July 8 (AP) — A 17-year-old illiterate orphan who said his rifle went off accidentally faces trial in a military court here for the killing of U.S. television correspondent Bill Stewart.

Col. Manuel Sandino Mendez, head of the three-man National Guard Board of Inquiry looking into the June 20 slaying, said the trial is likely to start as soon as a military defense lawyer picked by the suspect can be free from other duties.

Guardsman Santiago Carrasco faces a maximum 30 years in

prison. There is no death penalty under Nicaraguan law. Col. Sandino Mendez said the charge against Carrasco will be decided by the military court.

**The Truth**  
Carrasco was indicted after he testified before the Board of Inquiry on June 30 and is being held in a military prison.

Col. Sandino Mendez said that at first Carrasco denied any knowledge of the killing. But he said that when the board told him it would show video tapes of the incident, Carrasco declared: "I'm going to tell the truth."

Carrasco testified that he had joined a National Guard auxiliary unit only three months before the killing. He was assigned to help

deliver ammunition to a unit of the National Guard's General Somoza Battalion, in east Managua, where fighting with guerrillas was heavy at the time.

He said the unit delivering the ammunition had gone back without him.

**Kicked**  
Carrasco testified that he saw a light-complexioned man who turned out to be Stewart, and ordered him to lie down in the street. He said he kicked the man and intended to hit him in the head with the muzzle of his M-16 rifle but that the safety was off and the weapon discharged.

He said he did not know that Stewart worked for ABC televi-

sion.

**Shot**  
A few seconds later, he heard another shot and saw the body of Stewart's Nicaraguan interpreter Francisco Espinoza. He was told that a Corporal Lorenzo Brenes shot the interpreter but did not testify that he saw him do it.

Earlier, Brenes told the Board of Inquiry that a Private Gonzalez — whom he did not further identify — had killed Stewart and that Gonzalez himself was killed in combat later in the day.

Sandino Mendez said Carrasco picked Capt. Isidoro Lopez to represent him but that Lopez could not yet be released from other duties.

### NASA deluges Voyager 2 with new commands

PASADENA, California, July 8 (AP) — Voyager 2, streaking toward Jupiter, was fed a new program of commands Saturday which scientists hope will yield more data on the planet and its 13 moons.

"This is the largest load of commands ever put in," one official said. "If the 2,250 words we're sending up don't get in, the spacecraft won't know what to do."

Voyager 2 was 931 million kilometers from Earth on Saturday, traveling at 48,000 kilometers per hour toward its first assignment: the Jovian moon Callisto. The craft was scheduled to fly within 212,800 kilometers of the moon Sunday.

Although commands are routinely routed to the ship, Saturday's massive load was described as "a critical event." The information fed into the craft's two computers will direct its cameras and other data-gathering equipment until July 13. As a precaution, scientists were refraining from maneuvering the 810 kilogram craft to prevent any disturbances that would interrupt the flow of commands.

"Voyager 2 remains in really great shape," an official said. "All things planned for the last 24 hours have been carried out with precision, and there have been no difficulties."

Scientists expect the Voyager to concentrate on Europa, one of the planet's more mysterious moons.

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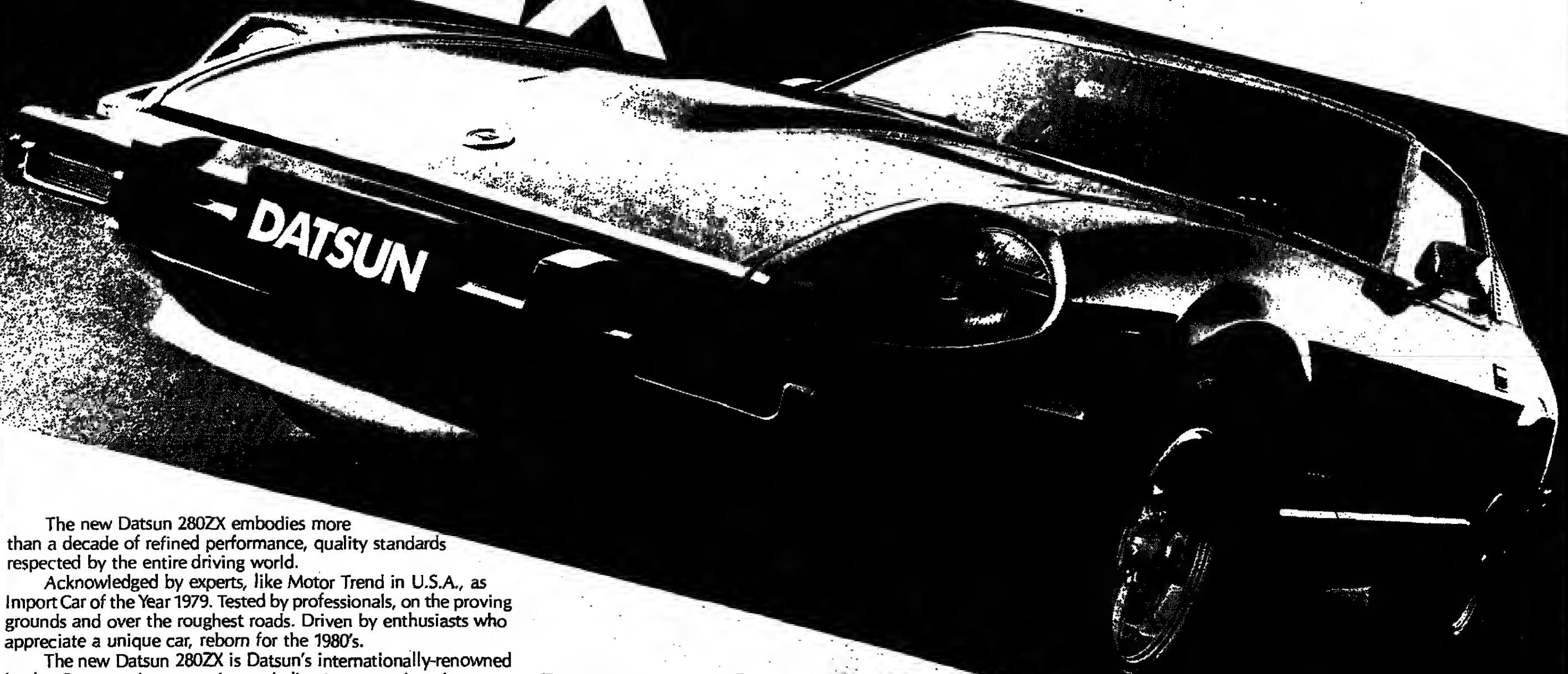
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## 'Red terror' returns to cities of Eritrea

By Dan Connell  
First two articles

SAHEL, Eritrea. Eritrean civilians fleeing the Ethiopian-controlled city of Asmara fear a renewal of the government's "red terror" campaign after several months of apparent calm.

One hears stories of torture, "disappearances" and enforced recruitment into the anti-guerrilla militia when on talks to members of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF).

A 28-year-old teacher named Asbaha said that he had spent seven months in prison on suspicion of collaborating with the EPLF. He had been repeatedly tortured by being tied with his arms outstretched around a long stick and hung upside down.

"They put a rag in my mouth and a cover on my eyes," he said. "There are 15 youngsters who stand around you with sticks and other things to beat you continuously in all corners of your body for three hours, especially on your feet. It is few who survive."

He had also been forced to stand on hot asphalt. "For one month I could not walk without help."

Other torture techniques he claimed to have witnessed were the dipping of prisoners' fingers in the hot asphalt, the pulling out of finger nails, electric shocks and firing a pistol close to the ear after threatening death.

Another man said 130 people had been arrested in Asmara on May 5 and there was a general fear that this signalled the reopening of the "red terror". The group also said that the Government was stepping up efforts to force people to join the militia to fight the guerrillas.

I talked to the group at a rural training camp of the EPLF. They were awaiting acceptance as volunteers to join the war for independence, now in its 18th year.

They cite the recent increase of guerrilla activity near the Eritrean capital, which serves as Ethiopia's main military base in this contested Red Sea territory, along with a large number of arrests last month, as evidence of the deteriorating relations between the military Government and the civilian population.

They began by saying that the city had calmed down on the surface late last year after Russian-backed Ethiopian government military advances had lifted a year-long siege around the city.

— (OFNS)



## A sense of gloom hangs over Carter's White House

By Martin Schram

WASHINGTON —

There is a new mood in Washington now that President Carter has returned from the Vienna and Tokyo summits. It is felt in the Oval office and much of the White House West Wing, infecting the loyalist members of Carter's staff as much as it affects those outside the corridors of power.

It is despair. A genuine political despair, perhaps unmatched in any modern White House, except in those very last days of Nixon.

It is a despair that Jimmy Carter may have been so severely crippled by the latest gasoline crisis — and by a public perception that he is not coping with it — that it can keep him from winning reelection. And it is a despair, perhaps most unsettling to those Carter loyalists of mainly midlevel rank, that the political problem has grown largely because the president and most of his highest echelon have not realized just how bleak the political reality is.

For months, Hamilton Jordan has taken comfort in the view that while Carter has shown poorly in public opinion polls, he will do much better when people begin to focus on specific matchups: Do they want Jimmy Carter or Jerry Brown as the next president? Carter or Ronald Reagan? Carter or Howard Baker? Jordan has also argued within the inner circle that the public will see that none of these other candidates has answers for problems like energy or inflation. Jordan's view has been widely repeated as gospel within the inner circle.

"But now," said one midlevel White House official, "there seem to be no assurances that the public will not become so disillusioned that they will want to take a chance on someone else — anyone else — as president, whether he matches up favorably by Carter, issue by issue, or not. I'm afraid there is really an anybody-but-Carter mood growing. And we just don't seem to be doing anything about it."

Carter's slide in the public opinion polls is starting to look more like a plummet. He fell to a new low last month — just above Richard Nixon's low point, according to the latest Gallup Poll; just below it, according to the latest from Louis Harris. Republicans Reagan and Baker are defeating Carter in one-on-one matchups in the latest polls. Democrat Edward Kennedy, who talks about supporting Carter, continues to defeat the president 2 to 1; Democrat Jerry Brown, who talks about challenging Carter, still loses to the president but is within striking distance, trailing by only a dozen or so points.

Fairly or not, Carter receives overwhelmingly negative ratings for his handling of the energy crisis, as the public places much of the blame on the president for failing to act, not on the Congress for failing to enact.

What troubles Carter loyalists the most is that the president went off to his big power summit in Tokyo after paying scant visible attention to the crisis at home.

"It's frustrating," says one White House official. "Here the president was heading off for a week and a half at a time when all hell was breaking loose over gas lines on the East Coast and out in Dallas and Houston and the West."

Events, international and domestic, seem to have been working against the president. Carter flew back from Vienna in mid-June heady with the signing of the strategic arms limitation treaty and eager to begin the fight for its ratification. But he landed in the midst of an American public that was short of temper and long of gas line frustration — and certainly in no mood to have salt rubbed in its energy wounds.

Carter's energy secretary, James Schlesinger, had been putting out conflicting signals in the president's absence, saying one day that the oil companies had "unduly" aggravated the crisis, and saying the next that the oil companies could not be blamed. Carter's top advisers met to discuss what the president should do. He could have gone on television, perhaps with a five-minute fireside chat as Franklin D. Roosevelt used to do in times of crisis, and as Jimmy Carter did once a long time ago.

He could have demonstrated that he was taking charge. He could have told the public that he would not permit the oil companies to act against the public interest and that the Justice Department was investigating to insure that the companies were not boosting prices or holding back gasoline (Justice officials are probing this matter, but that is not very well known).

"There was discussion of what the president could do between the two summits (Vienna and Tokyo)," said one official. "But no one came up with anything really compelling he could say or do."

So Carter said and did relatively little. Instead, the Carter officials opted for what one concedes was "a somewhat indirect route." They decided that every day, in at least one way, the White House would put out something to do with energy up until the time Carter departed for Tokyo. This was done. One day it was a statement about the truckers' strike; another day it was explanation that the summit in Tokyo would really be an energy summit and not an economic summit.

So they did this daily thing, but, as some

Carter officials now concede, it was a subtlety that was lost on many of those who had plenty of time to read their newspapers and listen to the news while waiting in gas lines.

"He could have gone on TV and said he was going to call in the oil companies and talk tough with them," one adviser said. "But it's just not in Jimmy Carter's nature to do that until he knows all the facts."

One who has stayed behind to work in his White House office is the de facto secretary of energy. Not James Schlesinger — he's just the one who has the formal title — but Stuart Eizenstat, who Carter quietly has put in charge of coordinating all energy policies, largely because he apparently wants someone other than Schlesinger to be running the show, even though he has this thing about not firing cabinet people. So Schlesinger stays, but Eizenstat, already overburdened as chief of all things domestic, does still one more job.

Assistant Secretary of Energy Al Alm is working for Eizenstat now, on a task force that will presort Carter on soon with what Eizenstat calls "a major study on energy production and conservation."

The study, Eizenstat said in an interview, is an attempt to look at various energy alternatives that have been much discussed in recent years: solar, increased use of coal, synthetic fuels, unconventional gas (they make one of them from tar sand) and the future of Mexican oil. The study will determine how much each alternative will cost per barrel of equivalent oil. "This has never been done before," Eizenstat said. So it is good that it is being done now, but if it hasn't been done in the past, one wonders what Schlesinger's Energy Department has been doing with its time and our money.

Eizenstat said he expects that Carter will go on television sometime after he gets this energy report and will at that time demonstrate anew his intention to deal with the problem. "That's one reason for this support," Eizenstat said. "We wanted to make sure he had some answers to provide when he got in front of the cameras."

Eizenstat added: "I believe the latest OPEC price increase will prove to be a real watershed event. It will show that we cannot continue to mortgage our country's future to OPEC. I hope this will be the stimulus by which the president can mobilize the country to act."

So it is that the de facto secretary in the White House office is hoping that OPEC will mobilize the country to act while others in the White House are hoping to mobilize the president's highest echelon to act. Sometimes the White House inner circle is a vicious one.

"No one seems to be taking this energy crisis seriously," says one Carter insider. He is an adviser of some standing, and he is so loyal to Carter that he shakes with frustration, even rage, as he talks.

The Carter inner circle is divided, he says, and unsure of what to do about the energy crisis or how to do it. Among those closest to Carter, only Press Secretary Jody Powell realizes the full political depth of the crisis. He has been pressing Carter to act, publicly and decisively. Eizenstat, too, realizes the gravity of the situation, but he is dreadfully overhwhelmed.

This adviser says that neither Carter nor Gerald Raskhoon view the problem as one of great political severity, and that Hamilton Jordan "has gone into hiding this week." (Jordan's secretary says he is not in hiding, it is just that he is not available because he is at the beach.) One adviser from the outside who is said to perceive the problem to be severe is Carter pollster Patrick Caddell, who is said to have been so concerned that he had been calling Carter in Tokyo urging that he cancel his planned Hawaii vacation and come home. (Carter decided to do just that.)

One way to understand the nature of Carter's political problem is to try to come to grips with what he can do to solve it. And it is here that many of the Carter staff members come to their despair. They look at the significant accomplishments of the Carter presidency: the Camp David Accord and the shuttle that brought the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty; Civil service reform; The Panama Canal Treaty; Significant cuts in unemployment; Increased appointments of blacks; and three years without a single loss of American life in military combat.

And then they look at what each has gotten Carter: A momentary lull in the polls, at best, a brief pause in the disarmingly steady decline in public opinion, more often.

Now Carter has come home with a SALT pact and few seem to care; politicians courting the right wing attack him, politicians courting the middle and the left keep silent; and the one person who speaks out the loudest turns out to be Andrei Gromyko, whose idea of help is to perform the most delicate figure of Russian forensic subtlety since Nikita Khrushchev did his tabletop tap dance as a way of pounding his debating points home.

So great is the concern among Carter staff members that some are driven to overstatement. "The mood here is like the last days of the Nixon presidency," one mid-echelon Carter aide, who knows the Nixon White House only from the books he has read, tells a friend. "Everyone's ready to throw in the towel. They think the situation is hopeless."

## TEMPTING TARGET

President Carter is considering executive orders and legislative recommendations to get Americans "out of the stranglehold of OPEC nations," as one governor put it after a mini-summit between the American president and eight governors held at Camp David to discuss the energy shortage.

Once again — this time from the governor of Kentucky — we are treated to an unimproved view that attempts to lay the blame for the energy shortage on OPEC countries, when the reason for the crisis lies in the irrational and wasteful consumption habits in the industrial world that assumes unlimited supplies of energy at prices "suitable" to the consumer. There is nothing OPEC welcomes better than to see Americans and other consumers getting out of its "stranglehold."

President Carter is also reported planning to make some "high-level personnel changes," and according to the governors the prime candidate for such changes is Energy Secretary James Schlesinger. We are also told that the president "will come out swinging" from his energy initiative. We sincerely hope so.

However, President Carter's bid comes at a time when his popularity is at a very low ebb, and the need to "draw blood" is at its highest. Firing Schlesinger can recoup some of the popularity losses, but the lure of OPEC can be irresistible under the circumstances.

It must be very tempting for President Carter, or any other leader of an industrial power, to make OPEC his scapegoat and the media would be only too willing to offer its help in "educating" the consumer on the evils of OPEC. Such a course would only serve to confuse the issue and aggravate an already serious problem. There is no doubt that the U.S. has an energy problem, but its solution lies in effective energy measures and legislation, together with an understanding by the Congress and political groups that some degree of sacrifice is necessary if the country is to get over its problem.

The recent Tokyo summit was the first positive step in a long time by consumers to curb their appetite, and future actions by the consumers must follow the course outlined by the summit of the seven industrial democracies. At the summit, Western leaders rose above the petty opportunities that could have been used for domestic consumption and treated the energy issue with the gravity it merits. There is no need whatsoever to return to the old methods regardless of the reasons. OPEC has become more militant partly as a result of the unceasing attempts to portray it as a villain, and in the interest of both the U.S. and OPEC, it is hoped that President Carter will not make the organization the target of his campaign.

## saudi press review

Saudi newspapers Sunday frontpaged the joint Saudi-Libyan communique on the talks held here between King Khaled and President Qaddafi. They highlighted the section in which the two countries reiterated their rejection of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel because it ignored the rights of the Palestinian people.

The papers also featured prominently the recent OPEC oil price hike and referred to the increasingly strident protests made by the industrialized states against the organization. They said that the excessive use of energy and the declining value of the currencies of the developed states were behind the price rise.

The arrival in the Kingdom of Robert Strauss, the U.S. envoy to the Middle East talks, was also given prominence.

Al-Medina said that the energy crisis was caused by the industrialized states and their profligate use of oil. It said that OPEC sells oil at a reasonable price, calculated to make up for the declining value of the currencies paid for it.

"Saudi Arabia and other oil producers have been trying hard to drive home to the industrialized states the gravity of the situation and that the crisis can only get worse if they maintain their present rate of consumption and fail to develop alternative sources of energy," the paper said.

"Besides," the paper continued "the enemies of Syria are determined to keep it busy at home while they go through the motions of the so-called self-government plan."

Al-Riyadh saw a pattern in the enemy's schemes against the Arab world beginning with the Lebanese civil war, through the separate peace treaty with Egypt and now the disruption of Syria's internal security. This is part of the game of nations in which Israel continues to grow militarily stronger while every attempt is made to weaken the Arabs, the paper said.

Commenting on the Information Minister's statement Sunday Al-Bilad said we should be proud of our achievements under the second five-year plan and particularly that we were able to reduce the rate of inflation from a whopping 45 per cent to a modest 10 per cent.

"The reason for all this," the

paper said "is that our leaders have adopted a system of planned growth in all sectors that was calculated carefully to bring about the progress that we sought under the plan."

The conclusion one must reach is that the state aims at building up Saudi manpower, society and the country on modern lines without losing sight of our beliefs and the remarkable state of internal security which has been one of the blessings of this country.

In another commentary Al-Bilad said that the industrialized states were being unfair to the oil producers when they charge the producers with acting to hurt their economic prospects.

"The fact is that the big powers do not wish to take any action or undergo any sacrifices, however minor, that may affect their prosperity."

Against this attitude, Saudi

Arabia has taken the wise decision to increase its oil output as a gesture of goodwill and proof of its sincerity.

One encouraging sign, the paper said, emerged from the Tokyo summit in which the big powers decided that a constructive dialogue with the oil producers was much better than mutual hostility.

It is not enough for the United States to send Robert Strauss to the Middle East or Henry Kissinger on special missions according to Okaz. It would only be important if the U.S. took more positive steps to reject Israel's policies in the region by putting pressure on it to respond to the rules of international legality. On the contrary we see the United States playing for time until the presidential election campaign goes into full swing and when that happens the U.S. will put everything else on the shelf.



No queues! He is either unlucky or a genius. (Al-Riyadh)



Dr. Elmer Berger is a rabbi. As president of American Jewish Alternatives to Zionism he is also one of America's best-known and most outspoken anti-Zionist Jews. Here he speaks to one of our staff correspondents in Washington, Fouzi El-Asmar...

## Carter 'under the thumb' of U.S. Zionists and Begin

Washington Bureau

ASMAR: Dr. Berger, how do you view the current situation in the Middle East?

BERGER: I think the most obvious observation for anyone to make is that it is probably worse now than at any time in the last 30 years, due to the sharp divisions among the Arabs because of the energetic manner in which the U.S. is attempting to press this so-called peace process, which I think almost everyone agrees — except the people engineering it — will produce no peace.

I think it is also bad because we have a president who, despite the rather promising beginning he made in 1977, seems now to be completely under the thumb of the American Zionists and the Begin government. As a result, even traditional friends of the U.S. in the area are becoming disillusioned, and some of them are very angry at the manner in which the U.S. is executing this so-called policy. I'm very disturbed about this.

In addition, there is of course the continuing tragedy of Lebanon, which is another example of the ineffectual manner in which the U.S. government deals with its client state of Israel.

I am very much concerned that there will be increasing polarization in the area which cannot be good for anyone — the United States or the people who live in the area, or for Israel, for that matter.

ASMAR: The U.S. still refuses to talk with the Palestinians. As one who has dealt with the subject for the past 30 or more years, what do you see as the real reason for the administration's refusal to deal with the Palestinians?

BERGER: To answer this at one level, you need to review a bit of history. Go back to the early 1977 period of the Carter administration. At that time the president — under the influence of what advice I'm not absolutely sure — began to inch his way toward some recognition of the fact that the Palestinians had to play an important role in any peace settlement. This was somewhat more explicitly stated in the Clinton, Massachusetts, statement, when he said the Palestinians had to have a homeland.

It was interesting that, in a very restrained — justifiably so, I think — in a very restrained way the PLO leadership said some very encouraging things about that statement.

I think at that time that American political influence was probably about as high as it had been for a long time — even including the inflated prestige which Kissinger claimed he brought as a result of the disengagement agreement.

That momentum seemed to move steadily forward until the joint Soviet-U.S. declaration in October 1977. Again, as I read the reaction in the Arab world, there was further hope that we were on our way — even if somewhat slowly and circuitously — toward really coming to grips with the central problem in the area.

What happened after that is still a bit of a mystery. But those of us who have some background in the problem can make some pretty educated guesses.

Very shortly after the October 1 joint statement (Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan came to the U.S. There were reports of an all-night session at the U.N. in which Carter personally participated. And what was produced was a so-called working paper which invalidated everything that was in the joint Soviet-U.S. declaration.

I am amazed, really, that this retraction of the word of an American president, in a document that was carefully drafted, I imagine, and which bore his signature, has not aroused more indignation.

The U.S. government had pledged its word in a written international agreement, and within ten days or so, the agreement was completely repudiated.

The reason for this, I think, was obvious. Immediately after that joint statement, there was great consternation in Israel, and the usual automatic response from American Zionist organizations.

The next thing was Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. The first reaction in Washington to Sadat's going to Jerusalem was very much at arm's length and very cool. A generous

explanation of this would be that Carter at that time was still thinking of a Geneva conference, and the Sadat initiative could have been interpreted as interfering with that.

In his Jerusalem statement, Sadat spoke about the Palestinians and emphasized the centrality of their position in any peace, but he ignored the PLO, rather carefully I thought. But other than that, it was a rather orthodox statement of the Arab position.

Then, when the impact of the Sadat statement became rather widespread and was so enthusiastically received, whether it was entirely justified or not, the Carter administration got on the bandwagon.

My judgment is that, given the pretty violent attacks on the administration for how far they had gone in terms of a rather classical Arab position, Carter's people saw the opportunity for a separate peace.

It's rather clear that no American president would go any further than he had to go.

Then followed Camp David and all this glossing over of the Palestinian problem. There is one moderately hopeful element in this picture: Vance's statement at Beersheba, where he seemed to be reverting to a stronger American support for a more legitimate representative of the Palestinian position — though he didn't mention the PLO.

I think there is still a certain amount of uncertainty in the Carter administration — divided opinions among advisers and uncertainty about where the negotiations are headed.

I'm more than ever persuaded that the administration won't go to the extent that would be satisfying to even the moderate Arabs, by recognizing the PLO, which I think is the only way out of this thing.

The U.S. won't go this far unless they are pressured by oil or by political pressure, such as the Arabs can exert by influence on our NATO allies. So I don't think the door is entirely closed, but it will take more active Arab leverage against the administration than has been exercised so far.

ASMAR: Why do you think the American president defers to Israel when U.S. interests lie more clearly with the oil states and the Arab world in general?

BERGER: Until the embargo of 1973-74, the Arabs — meaning essentially in the context of oil, the Saudis — allowed American politicians to have the best of two worlds.

They sold us the oil — forget about the price.

By the way, it's historically inaccurate to relate the increase in oil prices to the embargo or the 1973-74 period. Negotiations on prices were going on for some years.

Another point is that — for all these years and continuing until today — the Arabs have done a perfectly terrible job of public relations in the U.S. Today, regardless of the fact that the reality is otherwise, the Arabs are still being painted as the villains of the whole oil crisis.

The Saudi oil minister, Mr. Yamani, tells the world that there is a linkage between oil and American policy — with respect to Palestine and Jerusalem — but he doesn't say it very loud and clear in the United States.

I, as an American, don't want to suffer any more from the energy crisis than anyone else. But settling the Middle East problem is more important than some inconveniences with respect to petroleum.

I would like to see the Arabs — particularly the Saudis — be very much more outspoken and explain why they have the money today. They must understand that, without this broad understanding of Middle East realities among the people of a country of some 230 million, a very well disciplined, highly financed lobby manages to work its will upon the Congress and the Senate, which is not very well informed.

The Arabs have done a bad job in terms of mass information. They have done a bad job in terms of what we call "button-holing" congressmen and senators and laying out the facts to them.

So we have to have a very courageous president who would go over the heads of all these special interest groups. It could be done, but you are asking for some kind of saint, and these guys are just politicians.

ASMAR: What do you think about the mission of Carter's new

Middle East negotiator, Robert Strauss? Many people here believe something is going to come out of his mission. And some people will go even further than that, saying that Carter selected him on purpose because he is not biased, despite his Jewish background, and doesn't know much about the Middle East — which will give him the opportunity to study the situation and reach the truth as to what the real problems are there.

BERGER: What I'm about to say is pretty subjective. I don't like Mr. Strauss. He is what I call in American politics a "wheeler-dealer". I think he is rarely, if ever, interested in the substance of a problem.

He's the kind of man who sees two people who disagree, and will use whatever language or trickery is necessary to paper over their disagreement. That to him is a big success.

He doesn't know anything about the Middle East problem; he has admitted this. If he had a dozen Phi Beta Kappa keys, I don't believe he could pick this up in six weeks of brainstorming in Washington — assuming the people who are briefing him even know what to tell him.

I would say Mr. Strauss, per se, is a zero. This really puts a great burden on the Arabs who will be negotiating — unfortunately at this stage only the Egyptians.

Some of the Egyptians, I'm afraid, have been brainwashed by a number of inducements which Mr. Carter made to them, with or without proper authority.

If I could talk to any of the Egyptians who may be sitting with Mr. Strauss or Mr. Dayan or Mr. Burg — who is this absolute religious fanatic who is heading the Israeli delegation — I would tell the Egyptians they had better know what they are talking about, and they had better be very firm, and not be fooled by any of Mr. Strauss's rather obvious trickeries.

I put a very low rating on Strauss, and I think it was a very stupid appointment. If the president were really sincere and earnest, he would not have sent a horse-trader to do this kind of work, and that's what Mr. Strauss is. It's terrible.

ASMAR: In this case, what do you think the U.S. should be doing? Some of the Arab states are counting on the U.S. to solve the problem, even if they do not agree today with the Sadat initiative. What's your view?

BERGER: I'm not very hopeful. It's a very bad time, in the first place. It appears Mr. Carter is going to run for re-election in 1980, and despite all his brave talk about always putting the welfare of the country ahead of his political considerations, again he has to have gossamer wings, which I don't see at the present time, to do this.

Keep in mind that we're now entering what is called the "silly season." The candidates for the presidency are already beginning to run. Since Mr. Carter has already indicated that he doesn't know how to cope with the Zionist lobby here, I don't see any reason to believe that he is going to learn how to cope in the last 16 months before the election.

So you can't expect very much leadership from the White House. They could, of course — within the spirit of Camp David — insist that the Israelis withdraw from the occupied territory, something like the Rogers Plan. That, I think, at least would be negotiable with the reasonable Arabs. And the administration could recognize that all this maneuvering around the West Bankers is not going to provide an acceptable substitute for dealing with the PLO.

ASMAR: You're talking about the autonomy question?

BERGER: One strategy that is popular in Washington is that somehow or other, they will persuade the West Bankers to negotiate the autonomy and leave the PLO out.

There is no sort of evidence that this will happen. On the contrary, since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty on March 26, the indignation and resistance on the West Bank has been growing.

This in turn has provoked more repressive actions on the part of the Israeli government, and the situation is deteriorating almost day by day.

What I'm saying is that unless Mr. Carter grows tougher in the context of the autonomy negotiations, it would be a mistake for the Arabs to rely on the United States



Rabbi Dr. Elmer Berger

to produce anything that even remotely resembles a comprehensive settlement.

Such a settlement could only come about if the Arabs exercise leverage upon the president, and the only way to do this really is by very much more sophisticated work with the Congress and the Senate — and some appeal to the masses in this country.

I believe the American people are now much more willing to move at least in the direction of more equity for the Arabs — more so than people in Washington are ready to admit.

I see in some of the better commentators and observers a growing skepticism about the efficacy of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the narrow interpretation of the Camp David agreement. So there is some hope. But the rather passive attitude of the Arabs — and the PLO — with respect to American public opinion will make it easier for the president to wiggle out of any hard commitments at the moment.

ASMAR: I'd like to hear more about what you call the Arab approach to the American people. Where is the Arabs' weak point?

BERGER: The weak point is really money. The United States is a large and complicated country. It takes money, which can turn employee-technicians at various levels, who can carry the Arab message to various audiences.

For example, there is a growing realization in the church population of the U.S. that something is wrong with America's Middle East policy. There are also areas within the labor movement which could be approached by counterparts from the Arab world. There is the whole academic and intellectual community.

All of these levels can't be handled by one sort of generalist. He can take the same message. But it needs to be "translated" into terms that are relevant to each of these audiences.

It takes money to do it well; it

requires people who have talent, and in the U.S. today these people can command high salaries. I don't like to be materialistic about it, but there is no sense in talking about it just in terms of ideas.

ASMAR: What would be the next stage?

BERGER: If you supply the money, which in turn could employ the right technicians in America, then it seems to be me there are two major themes which would have an appeal to the American people.

One is the simple moral case of the Arabs. They are not impeccably perfect, morally, but in the context of this problem, they are the injured party and have been for 60 years.

Most Americans don't know anything about this. I don't have to detail here the rights of the Palestinians, the aggressions Zionism has made over the past 30-odd years — let alone what they did before the establishment of the state.

That whole history can be told again to various audiences. There is a kind of naive idealism which can be reached in America. Talk about self-determination of people and the human degradations to which the refugees, the Palestinians, have been subjected.

The other broad theme today is one of economics.

This idea that the U.S. can command the Arab oil-producing states to produce oil as we need it and on our terms is an obsolete 18th or 19th-century idea.

I don't know what the price of a barrel of oil should be, but I have increasing admiration and hope for the Arab governments. Instead of buying Cadillacs and building palaces, they are implementing development plans.

The younger leadership in the rich Arab states is looking ahead and asking what is going to happen to their people when in 20 or 30 years the oil runs out. What kind of economic infrastructure will there be to sustain the population?

Americans like to think of people looking forward, reaching for success, and improving. So both of these are realistic, and should be implemented.

ASMAR: I would like to ask you about President Carter. You don't think he will be re-elected. Is that correct?

BERGER: If I said that, I didn't mean it. If he had to run for re-election at this moment and the Republicans had enough brains to put up any respectable candidate, it is obvious judging from the polls that Mr. Carter would not be re-elected. But it is very dangerous to speculate about what may happen a year and a half from now.

Mr. Carter has a whole agenda of very, very difficult problems. Some of these problems are created for himself, and some of them

be inherited.

There are two key considerations. What will the condition of the economy be a year from now? And will Mr. Carter really be able to have any success in all these foreign relations matters, on which he has spent so much time and publicity?

Considering the critical nature of oil as related to the U.S. economy, I would say that if he does not have a rather clear success in the Middle East, it could weigh very heavily against him. Much depends on who will be the Republican candidate.

I have some very considerable concern that it may be John Connally. If Connally is the Republican nominee, and Carter does not pull himself together, then John Connally could be the next president of the United States.

Connally gives the impression of knowing what he wants to do and being in command of situations. And I'm afraid the American people today are so disheartened and bewildered and confused about their future that they may be looking for a leader on a white horse.

Connally could be what they are looking for. I don't say that he's a dictator, but he comes pretty close to a dictatorial manner. It's a matter for concern, I think.

ASMAR: Are you writing any new books?

BERGER: I have no books planned now. I'd be rather afraid to sit down at the moment and start a book with the situation being so fluid.

I am still writing my reports, each one of which is kind of a small book. Some people have been after me to expand even those memoirs into a full autobiography. That I might consider taking on, but I don't have any plans at the moment.

# TOYOTA

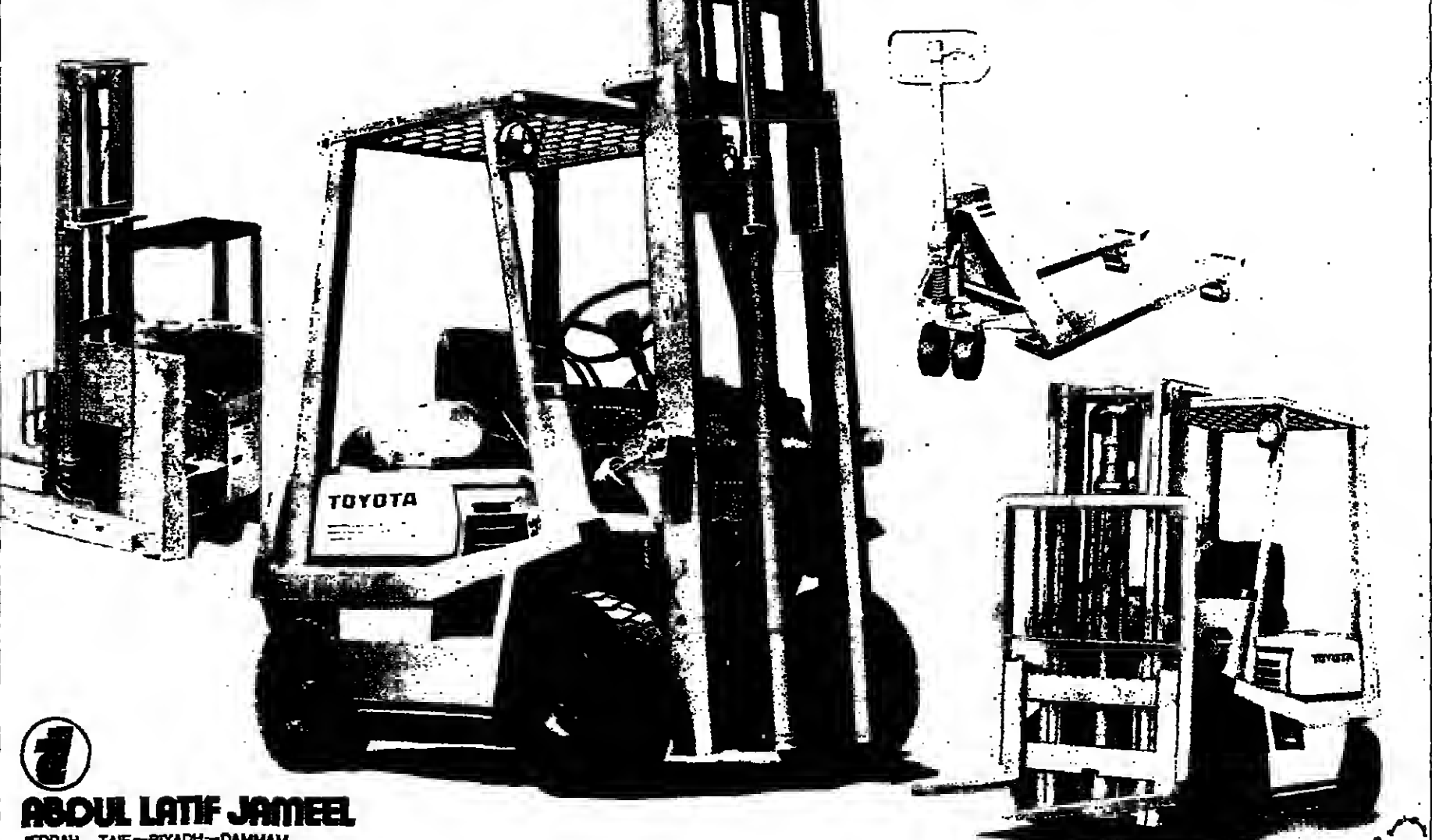
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## In Western Open

## 6-under Nelson edges Watson

OAK BROOK, Illinois, July 8 (AP) — Larry Nelson birdied the last hole with a 35-foot putt to shoot a 70 Saturday for a six-under-par 210 and a one-stroke lead over charging Tom Watson after three rounds in the Western Open. Nelson has a 54-hole total of 211.

Watson, the leading money winner who would boost his season earnings by \$34,000 to \$431,674 with victory Sunday, had

another adventurous round over the demanding Butler National Course in perfect golf weather.

He opened with three straight birdies but settled for 35 on the front side before blazing back with a 33 for a 68, the lowest round of the tournament and the only score below 70 Saturday.

Watson's 54-hole tally of 211 includes only 23 pars. The rest is made up of 18 birdies and 13 bogeys.

## Billie Jean King makes history with doubles win

WIMBLEDON, England July 8 (AP) — Billie Jean King set a record, one tinged with sadness, at Wimbledon Saturday.

She teamed with Martina Navratilova to win the women's doubles and reached a record total of 20 Wimbledon titles.

But missing from the 17,000 who watched the veteran bespectacled star was Elizabeth Ryan, who shared the old record of 19 titles. Ryan, 88, had been on the grounds of the All-England Club Friday, but collapsed and died shortly after Navratilova beat Chris Evert Lloyd 6-4, 6-4 to retain the women's singles crown.

Walking on crutches, she had been at the tournament every day until the end. She won her titles, all in doubles, between 1914 and 1934.

Saturday King and Navratilova defeated Wendy Turnbull of Australia and Betty Stove of the

Netherlands 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.

King had been struck at 19 Wimbledon titles since 1975, when she won her sixth singles crown. Each year since then she has come near to a doubles triumph, but failed each time.

The record appeared to be eluding her again when she and Navratilova lost the first set against Turnbull and Stove. But in the end they were good winners.

"The sad news of Elizabeth Ryan takes some of the joy away from this occasion," King said. "I had looked forward to talking to her today."

"I have known her since I was a kid. I grew up in California, where she lived, and she used to come and watch the juniors play. She was a great lady."

Attendance for the two-week tournament reached nearly 340,000 people, another record.

Watson's back nine included a 25-foot birdie putt on the 11th after he had three-putted the previous two holes for bogeys. He dropped an eight-footer for birdie on 12, a 30-footer for another on 15 and holed a 60-foot chip for one on the 18th after a trap cost him a bogey on 17.

Nelson, No. five on the money list, and Bruce Devlin were co-leaders after 36 holes. The 41-year-old Devlin sagged to 76 for even par 216 while the little Georgian hung in there like a tiger.

Nelson, whose first victory was the Inverrary last March, made one major mistake in an otherwise steady 34-36 round. He opened with two birdies, strung out nine parts before getting another birdie and then after a regulation throe on the 13th he made his first double bogey of the tournament.

## Women

NOBLESVILLE, Indiana July 8 (AP) — Jerilyn Britz, seeking her first pro victory since joining the tour in 1974, carded a four-under 68 Saturday to take a pro-sstroke lead into the final round of a \$100,000 Ladies Professional Golf Association tournament here with a 138.

Britz, 26, from Minnesota, had four birdies on the back nine of the 6,044-yard par-72 Harbour Trees golf club.

Judy Rankin, who won here in 1977, shot herself into contention with a tournament record 66, putting her in second place two strokes behind the leader.



OSLO: Sebastian Coe of Great Britain is congratulated by Norwegian runners Roald Holten and another runner after setting a world record in the 800 meters last week.

## Doubleheader sweep

## Vail valiant as Astros tumble

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP) — Mike Vail drove in four runs with a homer and a pair of singles Saturday to lead the Chicago Cubs to an 8-3 victory over the first-place Houston Astros for a doubleheader sweep.

Scott Thompson, who sat out the second game in favor of Vail, drilled five successive singles and drove in two runs to back the three-hit pitching of Ken Holtz-

man for a 6-0 triumph in the opener.

Vail had a single in a four-run second inning featuring Tim Lincecum's 529-run double, hit a two-run homer in the third and singled across two more runs in the fourth.

Poltzman, 6-6, posted his second shutout of the season, both of them over Houston. Dennis Lamp, 6-4, had a two-hit shutout

working until the seventh of the nightcap, when the Astros scored on a single by Terry Fuhl, an infield out and a single by Denny Walling. Lamp finished with a seven-hitter.

Jerry Turner's bases-loaded triple sparked a four-run first inning that boosted the San Diego Padres to an 11-3 victory over the New York Mets.

Joe Morgan drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single and Paul Moskau went the distance with a seven-hitter as Cincinnati topped Pittsburgh 6-2.

In the American League, Roo Leflore tripled and scored the tie-breaking run in the seventh inning and Steve Kemp knocked in three runs with a homer and two singles, leading the Detroit Tigers to a 6-3 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

The Cleveland Indians pounded out 14 hits including a two-run single by Cliff Johnson and a pair of RBI singles by Bobby Bonds in a 9-3 victory over Minnesota.

Reggie Jackson, who used to play for Oakland, knocked in five runs, one on his 14th homer of the season, and led the New York Yankees to an 8-3 victory over the A's Saturday.

## Watkins Glen

## Whittington brothers take endurance trial

WATKINS GLEN, New York, July 8 (AP) — Brothers Doo and Bill Whittington of the United States, sharing the driving with Klaus Ludwig of Germany, handily won the Six Hours of Endurance Race at the Watkins Glen Grand Prix course Saturday.

The victory earned still another trophy for the Whittingtons, whose cars earlier this year won the 24 Hours of Le Mans and a six-hour endurance race at Riverside, California.

A car driven by movie actor Paul Newman, owner Dick Barbour of San Diego and Rolf Stommelen of Germany placed second but was several laps behind.

The one-two finish duplicated the finish at Le Mans when the Newman-Barbour vehicle came in second to the Whittingtons.

The Whittingtons' twin-turbo Porsche 935 averaged 98.45 miles an hour over the 3,377-mile course, well off the track record of 107.32 mph set by Jochen Mass in 1977 for that type of car.

But the winning team, which took over the lead about two hours into Saturday's race, was never pressed in the later stages and finished well ahead.

A car driven by Charles Meade and Paul Miller was running second near the end of the race but lost a wheel and finished out of the running.

Placing third overall was a car driven by Roy Woods, Bob Akin

and Rob McFarlin. But they won the race for Trans-Am Class 2 cars.

Winning the Trans-Am Class 1 competition was a car driven by Bob Tullins and Brian Fuertenau.

The Whittington machine rolled into the lead on the 49th lap when front-runner Dany Ongals crashed on a turn. He was not injured.

The Whittington car immediately went to the pit for fuel and lost the lead for five laps but regained it on the 55th lap and stayed in front from then on.

Early in the race, the Barbour-Newman-Stommelen car traded the lead several times with a car driven by Bruce Leven, Hurley Haywood and Peter Gregg.

But the car ran out of gas on a back turn with Gregg driving and Haywood had to walk nearly a mile, lugging several gallons of fuel in a gas can to get it going again.

Four men were burned, one seriously enough to be taken to hospital when a car caught fire in the pits while being refueled.

Officials said fuel overflowed and apparently ignited on the car's hot brakes, sending flames shooting 20 feet into the air before they were extinguished by safety crews and firemen.

The flames heavily damaged the car, driven by Gary Belcher and Hal Shaw.

## Indians recover ground lost on Leicester wicket

LEICESTER, England July 8 (AP) — The Indian cricketers found typical English conditions far from their liking when they met Leicestershire at Grace road Saturday.

Opening bowlers Les Taylor and Jonathan Agnew made the ball rear nastily off the greenish wicket, but as the weather and the pitch improved so did the score.

From 40 for 3 the score had risen to 224 for 8 by tea and at the close of the innings India's powers of recovery had brought a total of 282.

In the hour left to start its reply, Leicestershire showed no great distinction, losing Briers to a catch at slip. At the close of play the home eleven had scored 24 for 1.

Yashpal Sharma led the Indian recovery with 45 in a stand of 79 in 80 minutes and later kept Dev scored 33 in a stand of 48 in 43 minutes with Amarnath.

In first class games, Pakistani Younis Ahmad hit a career best 221 not out for Worcestershire who piled up 386 for six against Nottinghamshire in the County Championship.

Younis, who joined Worcestershire from Surrey this season, reached 200 in only 246 minutes with two sixes and 26 fours.

Runs flowed freely in all the championship matches with leaders Essex, Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Kent, Somerset and Northamptonshire all scoring over 300 runs in their opening innings.

Geoff Boycott, hoping to retain his place in England's team for the first test against India at Edgbaston on Thursday cracked his 112th first class century, hitting 16 fours.

England allrounder Ian Botham of Somerset was also in sparkling form with a rapid 120. The England team was to be announced Sunday.

## Kentucky girl swims to record

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 8 (R) — American Mary Meagher set a world record of two minutes 09.77 seconds in the final of the women's 200 meters butterfly event at the Pan American Games here Saturday night.

The 14-year-old Louisville, Kentucky, girl knocked one tooth of a second off the previous record of 2:09.87 held jointly by her teammate Tracy Caulkins and East German Andrea Pollack since last year.

It was the third world record set by the Americans during the games swimming events.

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## Oil crisis hitting Greek lifestyle

ATHENS, July 8 (AP) — The relaxed life style of the Greeks is being threatened by the latest energy crisis and the country's entry into the European Common Market. Tough new energy-saving laws have driven gasoline prices up an average of 28 per cent to \$3 a gallon, extended the ban on weekend, driving and decreed all entertainment centers closed by 11 in the morning instead of operating until sunup. The afternoon "siesta" was ordered abolished and continuous working hours put into effect to conform to EEC standards. The cost of fuel for domestic heating was hit by rationing and a special import tax on new cars was almost doubled. Fuel oil will be distributed through coupons and allotted by the square meter for residential heating.

# arab news

Middle East Shipping Information  
Compiled with the co-operation of Lloyds of London

## Dutch seek new Israel flights

AMSTERDAM, July 8 (R) — Dutch Transport Ministry State Secretary Neelie Smit left Sunday for Tel Aviv to ask Israel to increase the number of scheduled air services between the two countries. Mrs. Smit will have talks with Israeli Transport Minister Haim Landau during her week-long visit. She said she intended to present Landau with proposals for an increase in flights between the Netherlands and Israel to encourage fare cuts.

SUEZ CANAL		SUEZ CANAL		SUEZ CANAL	
SAILED	ARRIVING	SAILED	ARRIVING	SAILED	ARRIVING
Jul 3	Jul 3	Jul 3	Jul 3	Jul 3	Jul 3
Jolly Giallo	Jeddah	Jolly Giallo	Jeddah	Jolly Giallo	Jeddah
Medicament Carrier	Agiba	Medicament Carrier	Agiba	Medicament Carrier	Agiba
Stafuonem	Agiba	Stafuonem	Agiba	Stafuonem	Agiba
Tarros Gago	Jeddah	Tarros Gago	Jeddah	Tarros Gago	Jeddah
Bahij	Port Sudan	Bahij	Port Sudan	Bahij	Port Sudan
El Gadi	Port Sudan	El Gadi	Port Sudan	El Gadi	Port Sudan
Gale Nishu	Persian Gulf	Gale Nishu	Persian Gulf	Gale Nishu	Persian Gulf
Divar	Kuwait	Divar	Kuwait	Divar	Kuwait
Mercantian Importer	Jeddah	Mercantian Importer	Jeddah	Mercantian Importer	Jeddah
Seitran Le Havre	Jeddah	Seitran Le Havre	Jeddah	Seitran Le Havre	Jeddah
Grigoriou	Jeddah	Grigoriou	Jeddah	Grigoriou	Jeddah
Saudi Crown	Kuwait	Saudi Crown	Kuwait	Saudi Crown	Kuwait
Sculptor Zalkine	Jeddah	Sculptor Zalkine	Jeddah	Sculptor Zalkine	Jeddah
Antonia	Hodeidah	Antonia	Hodeidah	Antonia	Hodeidah
Eva Del Mar	Agiba	Eva Del Mar	Agiba	Eva Del Mar	Agiba
Hellenic Wave	Jeddah	Hellenic Wave	Jeddah	Hellenic Wave	Jeddah
Avanticum	Jeddah	Avanticum	Jeddah	Avanticum	Jeddah
Odyseus	Jeddah	Odyseus	Jeddah	Odyseus	Jeddah
Petrola July 5	Dammam	Petrola July 5	Dammam	Petrola July 5	Dammam
Ida Smith	Dammam	Ida Smith	Dammam	Ida Smith	Dammam
Manzader	Dammam	Manzader	Dammam	Manzader	Dammam
Agailia	Der as Saleem	Agailia	Der as Saleem	Agailia	Der as Saleem
Al Qasim	Berga Tasa Perlan Gulf	Al Qasim	Berga Tasa Perlan Gulf	Al Qasim	Berga Tasa Perlan Gulf
Arabian Unity	Mine Qaboon	Arabian Unity	Mine Qaboon	Arabian Unity	Mine Qaboon
Kiri Arrow	Jeddah	Kiri Arrow	Jeddah	Kiri Arrow	Jeddah
Aranda I	Agiba	Aranda I	Agiba	Aranda I	Agiba
Novi T.	Jeddah	Novi T.	Jeddah	Novi T.	Jeddah
Faust	Dubai	Faust	Dubai	Faust	Dubai

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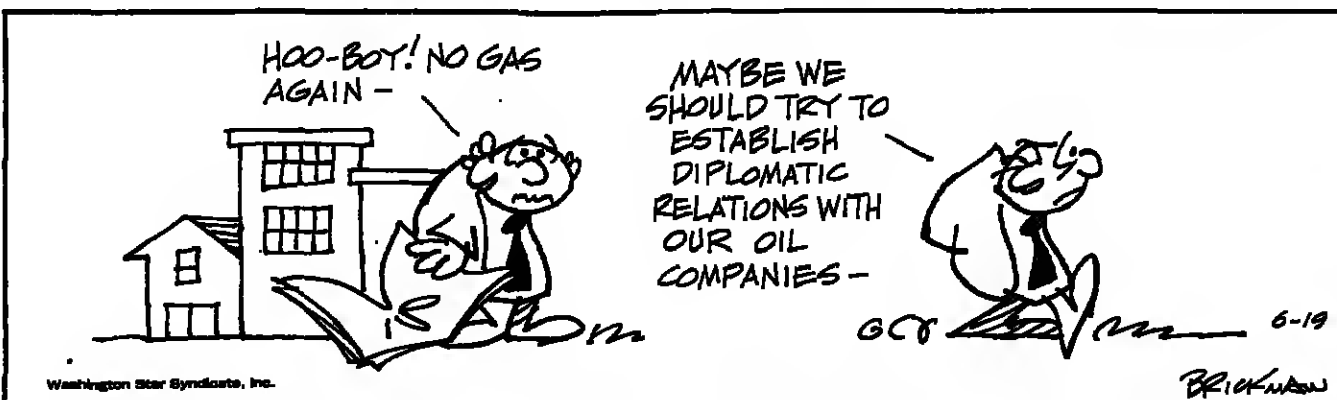
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

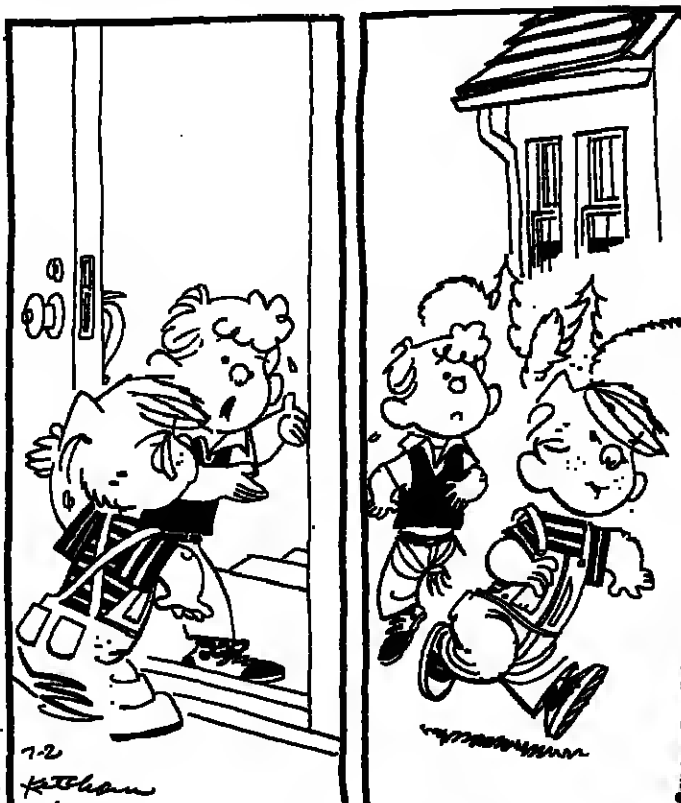
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WIZARD



## Dennis the Menace

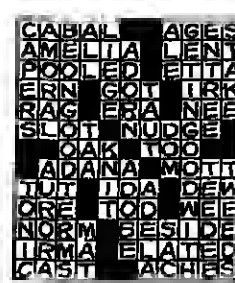


## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

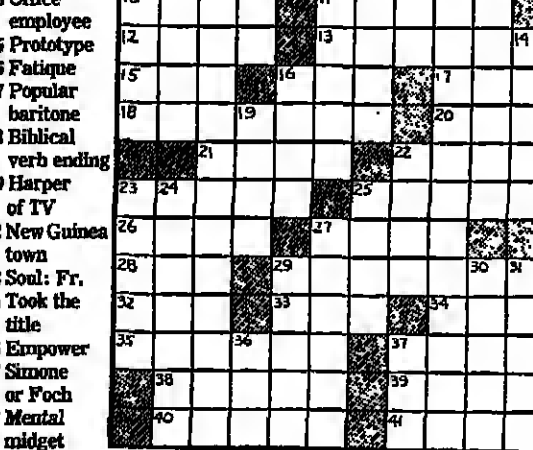
## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

- ACROSS
- Whaler
  - On the — (planned)
  - Certain spread
  - Ahead: Fr.
  - Sword part
  - London's timepiece
  - Japanese statesman
  - Buddy
  - "We — not amused"
  - The Mrs. in Milan
  - Ladle
  - Coat with gold
  - Lopez's theme song
  - Office employee
  - Prototype
  - Fatigue
  - Popular baritone
  - Biblical verb ending
  - Harper of TV
  - New Guinea town
  - Soul: Fr.
  - Took the title
  - Empower
  - Sinone or Poch
  - Mental midget



- DOWN
- Plant house
  - Voodoo land
  - Out of
  - Bookie's action
  - Southwest tavern
  - Spanish
  - "I Pagliacci"
  - Out of favor
  - Mimmi's
  - "The — Cuckoo"
  - Alaskan cape
  - Tablet
  - Of stone
  - Wife
  - Of Oberon
  - Burrowing beast
  - Awakened sport
  - Baseball team
  - Put into law
  - Somewhat
  - Without delay



## DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

AXYDLBAAXE  
LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

## CRYPTOQUOTES

J QJZCWL CU J IXCO VRZ  
BRUYS XRO RXWL RQ VNCWSMYX,  
EIO RQ ZYX, GRZYX, JX RV-  
VJUCRXJW JXCZJW, JXS ONY

## Believe It or Not!



NEW DOOR — CAN YOU CHANGE THE ORDER OF THE LETTERS AND CREATE ONE WORD? SUBMITTED BY MRS. Gloria Smith, El Cajon, Ca.

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## Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

## Famous Hand

East dealer. Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH

WEST

EAST

SOUTH

The bidding:

East South West North

Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠

Pass 2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠

Pass 4 ♠ Pass 6 ♠

Opening lead — seven of spades.

Bidding is a form of science, but, as in many scientific endeavors, one cannot achieve perfection. The theoretical must often give way to the practical, and some bids are merely general-direction shots where the marksman can only hope he winds up hitting the target.

Consider this deal played in a match between France and Italy in the European championship. At the first table, North-South were Trezel and Jais for France, and East-West were

At this point, Forquet judiciously claimed the slam, not realizing that he might lose a diamond trick if either defender had four to the jack. His opponents naturally contested the claim.

The tournament director was called and gave the only ruling he could under the laws. Forquet was not allowed to take a diamond finesse against the jack and he went down one. So the French team managed to gain 1,000 points on this one deal. C'est la guerre!

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## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## PRAYER TIMES

Monday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	4:24	5:52	12:32	3:50	7:09	8:39
Medina	4:11	5:38	12:33	3:54	7:15	8:45
Nejd	3:44	5:18	12:05	3:27	6:46	8:16

## DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Childrens Show	Ses St: 1127, Laff a
5:55 The Monster Squad	Lympics: Ariz
6:19 The Waltons	No Face
7:06 Randall & Hopkirk	Career Girl
Safety Film	The Ghost Talks
8:05 Kojak	Fire Safety Hot Stuff
8:53 Theater of Stars	Photo Must Credit Joe Paxton
	In Any Language

## WEATHER

Forecast for the next 24 hours: Moderately hot weather over most of the regions, pleasant over the western and southwestern highlands and humid over the western coast. Surface winds will blow mostly northerly at moderate to active speed over the northern and central regions, raising dust occasionally. Sea conditions will be moderate in the territorial waters.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	41	29	Tabuk	38	21
Jeddah	37	27	Al-Jauf	35	20
Riyadh	40	27	Rafha	39	23
Dhahran	43	27	Bisha	37	18
Medina	41	26	Sulayli	42	24
Taif	33	22	Adha	39	16

## SAUDI RADIO

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## MONDAY:

Afternoon Transmission	10:01 The Holy Quran
2:00 Opening	10:05 Meccah to the Faithful
2:01 The Holy Quranic	10:10 Light Music
2:05 Gems of Guidance	10:15 NEWS
2:10 S.A. — Historical Notes	10:25 S.A. A. Daily Chronicle
2:20 On Islam	1:30 Melody Makers
2:30 Hits in Germany	11:00 Youth Welfare
3:00 NEWS	11:10 Music
3:10 Press Review	11:15 Hot Rock
3:15 Music	11:45 The Golden Age
3:20 Islamic Activities	12:00 Imp. Com & Recollections
3:30 Leaps and Bounds	12:10 Music
3:40 Music	12:15 Mood Music
3:50 Close Down	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
Evening Transmission	1:00 Close Down
10:00 Opening	

## VOA

P.M.	10:05 Opening: Analyses
8:00 News Roundup:	News Summary
Reports: Actualities:	10:30 VOC Magazine:
Opinion: Analyses	America; Science;
8:30 Dateline	Cultural; Letter
News Summary	11:00 Special English: News
9:00 Special English:	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
News: Feature: The	
Making of a Nation	
News Summary	
9:30 Music USA:	
(Standards)	
10:00 News Roundup:	
Reports: Actualities	

## BBC

Morning Transmission	4.30 The Pleasure of Yours
8.00 World News	5.15 Report on Religion
8.09 * Twenty-Four Hours	6.00 Radio Newsreel
News Summary	6.15 * Outlook
8.30 * Sarah Ward	7.00 World News
8.45 World Today	7.09 Commentary
9.00 Newsdesk	7.15 * Sherlock Holmes
9.30 * Opera Star	7.45 World Today
10.00 World News	8.00 World News
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours	8.09 * Books and Writers
News Summary	8.30 * Take One
10.30 * Sarah Ward	8.45 Sports Round-up
10.45 * Something to Show	9.00 World News
You	9.09 News about Britain
11.00 World News	9.15 Radio Newsreel
11.09 Reflections	9.30 Farming World
11.15 Piano Style	10.00 Outlook News
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	Summary
12.00 World News	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.09 British Press Review	10.43 Look Ahead
12.15 World Today	10.45 Ulster in Forces
12.30 Financial News	11.00 World News
12.40 Look Ahead	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours:
12.45 The Tony Myatt	News Summary
Request Show	11.30 The Pleasure of Yours
Evening Transmission	Midnight Transmission
1.15 Ulster in Focus	12.15 Talkabout
1.30 Discovery	12.45 Nature
2.00 World News	Notebook
2.09 News about Britain	1.00 World News
2.15 Alphabet of	1.09 World Today
Musical Curios	1.25 Financial News
2.30 Sports International	1.35 BBOOK Choice
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.40 Reflections
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.45 Sports Round-up
3.45 Sports Round-up	2.00 World News
4.00 World News	2.09 Commentary
4.09 Twenty-Four Hours:	2.15 The Face of England
News Summary	

## Your Individual Horoscope

Francis Drake

FOR MONDAY, JULY 9, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈

A heavy accent on career matters with mixed results. Know the difference between progressive change and change for its own sake.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉

Advice from others could lead you astray and confuse issues, but later, you and close ones come up with the right decision.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊

Not the best time to sign papers, unless you read the fine print. Still, by day's end, the way is clear for financial progress.

CANCER (June 21 to July 21) ♋

Money may be an issue between you and close ones, but your attention is favorably diverted by a surprise event. Accent originality.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 22) ♌

Carelessness on the job and run-ins with co-workers are possible, but you'll come up with a solution after working hours.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍

The wrong mixture of friends with different lifestyles could be em-

barrassing. Later, a new friend piques your interest favorably.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎

Not the best time for inviting friends over. Keep business and family separate. New career ideas have favorable financial potential.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏

Listen carefully to avoid misunderstandings. Innovative plans re distant matters lead to career gains. Dare to be true to higher promptings.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐

Advice about financial matters may be off-base. You need a new approach to financial planning. Be willing to make changes.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑

Be alert to someone's true motivations. You have to be willing to change to capitalize on new beginnings in relationships.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒

Someone could inadvertently let you in on a secret. Now's the time to act on a career venture that's been kept on the back burner.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓

Friends could distract you from work, if you let them. Still, a new circle of acquaintances stimulates you intellectually and romantically.



**This week read about :**

- Integrating the Arabian Peninsula
- A collective marketing strategy
- Saudi oil production increase
- Recycling wastewater

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- Integrating the Arabian Peninsula
- A collective marketing strategy
- Saudi oil production increase
- Recycling wastewater

# International Finance

## International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

Who's Who  
in Saudi Arabia  
1978-79

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[illegible]

LONDON			Ireland			2.0-15
			Hong Kong			5.85-60
			Portugal			48-65
July 5			Range			
USA		1.7325-2.2335				
Canada		2.2990-2.5990				
Australia		9.4700-9.5800				
Belgium		45.35-45.45				
Italy		1832.50-1833.50				
France		4.8900-5.0000				
Switzerland		6.6790-6.6890				
W. Germany		4.8725-4.8825				
Spain		4.8370-4.8470				
Norway		11.2625-11.2725				
Sweden		11.7700-11.7800				
Austria		25.90-26.00				
Portugal		108.50-108.60				
Japan		107.45-107.55				
New Zealand		482.20-482.750				
Ireland		1.0630-1.0635				

N.Y. DOLLAR SPOT RATES					
July 5					
U.S.A.		2.3330			
W. Germany		1.6410			
Switzerland		1.6400			
France		2.0100			
Belgium		1.5830			
Sweden		20.30			
Denmark		20.30			
Japan		216.075			
Norway		4.2280			
Sweden		4.2280			
Austria		66.300			
Spain		66.00			
Australia		13.4000			

DOW JONES & FT STOCK AVERAGES					
DOW JONES CLOSING STOCK AVERAGES					
July 5					
30 Industrials	315.75	up 0.17	or 0.62%		
50 Industrials	243.57	up 0.58	or 0.44%		
15 Utilities	185.62	up 0.17	or 0.14%		
65 Stocks	284.29	up 0.64	or 0.22%		

New York - [AP-DJ] - The Stock Market closed slightly higher in moderate trading.

Analysts said despite lower institutional activity Tuesday, buying by small investors helped the market to close higher.

Early Thursday, Presidential Press Secretary James Brady claimed the speech for Thursday night on the energy situation had already cancelled the address late Wednesday without explanation.

However, the dollar dropped sharply on foreign exchange markets before it recovered somewhat on Central Bank intervention and news that Carter intends to give new measures to reduce U.S. dependence on oil imports.

There were about 855 stocks up and some 535 declined.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 315.75, up 0.17. The average was down about two points early in the day. Volume totaled about 50,340,000 shares vs. 31,670,000 shares on Tuesday.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET: A SPECIAL REPORT					
by LINDSEY B. RICHERT					
NEW YORK - [AP-DJ] - With only a handful of new bonds available, the market for Treasury securities ranged from sparse retail trading.					
Treasury Notes and Bonds 2002 note to 4332 note were leading the way in a place. \$85 million dollars offering began last week. The 40-year obligations of the Fed System Unit are rated Single-A by Moody's and Single-A Plus by Standard and Poor's.					
In an otherwise lackluster market Thursday, Treasury 10-year notes were leading the way in a place. \$85 million dollars offering began last week. The 40-year obligations of the Fed System Unit are rated Single-A by Moody's and Single-A Plus by Standard and Poor's.					
One reason for the situation may be concern over what impact the fall situation may have on the revenue supporting the Treasury's bonds.					
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